THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,580. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1871.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Second, third, and fourth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Seventh Page—Fifth column.
BALL SEASON—Second Page—Third column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Seventh Page—Fourth column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—First Page—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Seventh Page—Fourth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Seventh Page—Third column.
CLOTHING—Seventh Page—Third column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Seventh Page—Third column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—First Page—Sixth column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—Second Page—Fourth column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Third column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Seventh Page—Fifth column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth column.
FINANCIAL—First Page—Fourth column.
FINE ARTS—First Page—Third column.
FOR SALE—First Page—Third column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Seventh Page—Fifth column.
FURNITURE—First Page—Fourth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Seventh Page—Fifth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Seventh Page—Second and third columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—First Page—Second column.
HOTELS—Second Page—First column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—Second Page—First column.
INSTRUCTION—First Page—Second column.
LECTURE SEASON—Second Page—Fourth column.
LEGAL NOTICES—First Page—Sixth column.
LOAN OFFICES—First Page—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—Sixth column.
MACHINERY—First Page—Third column.
MARBLE MANTELS—First Page—First column.
MEDICAL—Second Page—Second column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—First Page—Fourth column.
MUSICAL—Second Page—Second column.
PERSONAL—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES—Second Page—Second column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—First Page—First column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Seventh Page—Fourth column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Seventh Page—Fourth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Seventh Page—Fourth column.
REWARDS—First Page—Sixth column.
SALES AT AUCTION—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Seventh Page—First and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Seventh Page—Third column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—First Page—Second column.
STALLIONS—First Page—Second column.
THE TRADES—Seventh Page—Third column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Seventh Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Seventh Page—Fifth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—First Page—Third column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—Second column.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON WHO KNOWS THE ADDRESS OF MRS. N. Adams (maiden name Boley), who is supposed to be living near New York, and who left Plymouth Dock, England, about fifty years ago, will be rewarded upon sending the same to JOHN WESTCOMBE, New York Herald office.

F. DUJAT IS REQUESTED TO CALL AT MESSRS. GALWEY & CASADO'S, 104 Pearl street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MR. HIRAM OR HARRY Boyle, a native of county Cavan, Ireland. In or about the year 1851 he left Edinburg with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Gaffney, and went to New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by GAYLORD WATSON, 15 Beekman street, New York.

T. B. POVEY.—IF T. B. POVEY, WHO WAS LAST heard of at Mrs. Quigley's, 17 Hamilton street, New York, will communicate with Messrs. YATES & MARTIN, Solicitors, 10 Water street, Liverpool, he will hear of something to his advantage. At the end of the year 1869 he was said to be excavating for the new Post Office, New York, and a letter was received from him in England, dated February 27, 1870, in which his address was given, "General Post Office, New York."

TWO LADIES FROM THE SOUTH WILL MEET THEIR former friends during the sleighing. Address, stating time and place, SOUTH, box 103 Herald office.

$50 REWARD.—ON THE 24TH OF JULY, LAST year, our eldest son (Louis) left us without any cause, and we have had no news from him since. He was dressed in a black jacket, black pantaloons, white shirt, green suspenders; marked "L. Z.;" he wore new cap and new boots; his hair is of a light blonde color, his eyes light gray, his complexion healthy; age 15 years; 4 feet 3 inches high. We beseech, in the name of humanity, that any one knowing his whereabouts will give information to his sorrowing parents. Exchanges please copy.
GUSTAV A. ZIMMERMAN,
445 West Fifty-third street, New York.

$250 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR ANY INformation that will lead to the discovery of Edward Fitzpatrick, who left New York on Saturday evening, January 21, for his home in Brooklyn. He was about 48 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height; dark hair, full whiskers and mustache, mixed with gray; had on dark clothes, with gray mixed overcoat. Apply to Mrs. FITZPATRICK, 742 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, L. I.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A1.—SCURF AND DANDRUFF IN THE HAIR. Thousands of ladies and gentlemen, who would otherwise be up to the mark in every way, have their appearance completely marred by scurf and dandruff in their hair. Nothing looks more filthy, yet nothing is more easily removed. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is warranted to remove every vestige of the unseemly trouble. Principal office 374 Pearl street, New York. BARRY'S SAFE HAIR DYE, the only preparation for coloring the hair and whiskers. Contains no lead nor zinc. Perfectly safe. Try it.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL Society—Cooper Institute, second floor, east side. On Tuesday, January 31, 1871, at 8 o'clock P. M., the annual meeting and election of officers will be held, when D. C. Gilman, Professor of Physical Geography in Yale College, will deliver the annual address. Subject—"The Last Ten Years of Geographical Work in this Country."
E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE "FARRAGUT MONUMENT ASsociation" will be held at the Naval Office, Custom House, on Tuesday next, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock. By order.
General JOHN A. DIX, President.
JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE SCIENTIFIC LECTURE, at the Academy of Music, FRIDAY, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock. "On Tides and Tidal Currents and Their Effects Upon Harbors," By J. C. Hilgard, of the United States Coast Survey. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the doors.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 71—JANUARY 28, 1871.
44, 52, 35, 76, 56, 52, 51, 7, 61, 1, 59, 60, 15.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 48—JANUARY 28, 1871.
12, 39, 77, 72, 47, 61, 1, 50, 14, 3, 51, 15.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 147—JANUARY 28, 1871.
61, 64, 65, 74, 10, 3, 78, 56, 51, 6, 19, 78, 25.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 148—JANUARY 28, 1871.
55, 14, 67, 73, 62, 21, 13, 71, 61, 47, 27, 5.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 246 Broadway, 123 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—"WILMINGTON, N. C., LOTTERY."
CLASS 251—Drawn at 12 M., January 28, 1871.
28, 24, 73, 62, 2, 37, 59, 20, 22, 1, 6, 11.
CLASS 252—Drawn at 5 P. M., January 28, 1871.
59, 25, 30, 72, 69, 52, 48, 7, 41, 77, 21, 76, 34.
For information address 240 Greenwich street, New York.
W. H. GORKEN & CO., Managers.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—32 Chambers street.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the city and county of New York, for the year 1871, will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, January 9, 1871, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1871, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the city and county of New York. All persons believing themselves aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.
GEO. H. ANDREWS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
WM. H. KING,
NATHANIEL SANDS, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

GO TO THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL AND SEE PROfessor WESTON. He is curing every one that is troubled with Stammering in the speech.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—$100,000, gold; no bolus, $32 currency; shares in proportion; Kentucky from $1 to $10. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—FLATBUSH, FORT Hamilton and New Utrecht. The collectors will be at No. 15 Chambers street, New York, Wednesday, Feb. 1, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and at 202 Montague street, near Court, Brooklyn, the same day, from 2 to 5 P. M.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,254 Post office. Branch office, 467 Broome st.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY; prizes cashed; information given; circulars sent; the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 70 Wall street; box 4,665 New York Post office.

$2,500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET; HALF, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE on Monday, January 31, will close at this office at 12 M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eldridge street, near Third avenue, New York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 222 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments and Headstones, original new designs, in great varieties; cheapest in the city.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

FOR SALE—IN LARGE LOTS, SPRINGFIELD AND ENfield rifled Muskets, new; the attention of foreign buyers invited; principals only dealt with. Address box 3,683 Post office.

FOR SALE—A TEN MONTHS' OLD WHITE SPITZ Dog, 206 Forsyth street, room No. 1.

STALLIONS.

FOR SALE—STALLION 6 YEARS OLD ON THE 4TH of April, 1871; color bay, black points; no white; sired by Planet; dam Fanny Hill (owned by General Ransom, of North Carolina), by imported Monarch; gr. dam by Wagner. This horse is very handsome, rides and drives in single and double harness, and I would make a handsome Park hack; will be withdrawn after March 1. This horse is guaranteed as represented and free from blemish; price $800. For terms and further particulars, address HARRISON, Sun office, Baltimore, Md.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

AT WITTY'S, 638 BROADWAY—SLEIGHS, SLEIGH Bells, Carriages, Harness and Robes of every description, at lowest market prices. Lot second hand Sleighs and Carriages to let by week or month.

AT COST—SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES, BLANKETS, Harness, suitable for all purposes; a fine assortment of Wagons of all kinds, &c., at the cheap stand, corner of Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A.—SLEIGHS, BELLS, SLEIGHS, BELLS. A. 500 from such makers as Gould, of Albany, and Kimball. Sell at any price to close them out.
HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A FINE SIX SEAT SLEIGH $275.—W. H. GRAY, 22 and 24 Wooster street.

ALBANY SLEIGH FOR SALE—SEATS FOUR, TRIMmed with crimson plush, nearly new, with pole and shafts. Apply at stable of A. & G. POLHEMUS, Division avenue, near Fourth street, Williamsburg.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, COMPRISing extension top Phaetons, two seaters; Doctors' Phaetons, top and no top Buggies, Road Wagons, a few second hand Buggies, Business or Express Wagons. 379 Bowery. GEO. J. MOORE.

A.—$65, $75, $85, $125—4 HORSES, 6 TO 8 YEARS, 15 to 16½ hands; all workers, drivers; all trained to hard work. Must sell. 734 Washington street, in grocery.

A FEW MORE SLEIGHS SELLING OFF AT SUMmer prices; also Bells, Robes and Blankets, at your own prices, at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.
JAMES JENKINS.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, BELLS, &C.—ALL STYLES Carriages for road or family use; grocers, bakers, light express and business Wagons; selling low; 100 second hand Carriages. 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

COUPE FOR SALE CHEAP—CIRCULAR WINDOWS, Lawrence maker, in first class order, good enough for private use. Apply at FREDERICK WOOD'S carriage factory, 219 West Nineteenth st., between Sixth and Seventh avs.

FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD HORSES: SPAN OF BAY Carriage Horses, well matched and can hardly be distinguished one from the other; fast; they will show for themselves; Victoria, Rockaway, two light Wagons, two-horse spring Truck, stone Truck. Also Stable, with four Stalls, room for four wagons and harness; room for man to sleep in. Apply to P. FURY, corner Fourth avenue and Seventy-second street, or JOHN CALLAGHAN, 152 East Seventy-third street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS TROTTING SORREL Mare, Star stock, 15.1 hands high, long tail, sound and kind; can trot in 2:40 to the pole; cost the present owner $1,500; is a fast sleighing mare. Apply to RICHARD WALTERS, 27 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIX HORSES, FROM 16 TO 17 HANDS high; all warranted sound and kind; will be sold cheap. Apply, for three days, at 538 Washington street.

FOR SALE—FOUR PONIES, JUST FROM CANADA, 14 to 15 hands; sound, kind; price $65 and upward; not half their value. 204 West Sixteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—SIX HORSES TO BE SOLD AT A sacrifice price; three Sleighs. Call at 63 Stanton street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HORSES.—THREE SPLENDID Canadian cart Horses, young, sound and kind, for sale cheap; thoroughly trained to work. Inquire at KIMMEY'S stables, 250 and 252 West Twelfth street.

LOOK HERE.—FOR SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF THE farm having been sold, two young Horses, 4 and 6 years old next May; Sleigh, Robe and Harness; also a strong Sled and a young Cow. Address H., box 5,078 New York Post office.

LIGHT TWO-SEAT PORTLAND SLEIGH FOR SALE; price $45. At 22 Mangin street, near Stanton.

SLEIGH FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS; STIVERS maker; used but five times; $100; under first cost. Apply at COGSWELL'S stables, corner Lexington avenue and Thirty-third street.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT. Selling out low; now is the time to buy; Sleighs $50 up, all styles, Albanys, Portland Cutters, both single and double. W. H. GRAY, 22 and 24 Wooster street.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGHS.—IMMENSE stock all styles new and second hand Sleighs and Bells at greatly reduced prices, to close out, at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS OF ALL STYLES TO LET—BY DAY, WEEK, or season, at reasonable prices. Lot second hand Sleighs for sale cheap, at WITTY'S, 638 Broadway, near Bleecker street.

SLEIGH FOR SALE—SEATS FOR FOUR; VERY stylish; built by Kimball, Portland; only been used three times. Apply at stable, No. 6 East Twenty-seventh street.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.—THE BEST AND MOST innocent medicine in the world is Tobias' Derby Condition Powders. It keeps the water clear, destroys worms and bots, increases the appetite, allays fever and gives a fine coat. It has been used by thousands of horsemen in this country and in England during the past ten years. 25c. per box; sold by the druggists and saddlers. Depot 10 Park place.

$45.—FOR SALE, A LIGHT SLEIGH, CAPABLE of seating two or more persons, having been made to order, at 452 West Forty-first street, near Tenth avenue.

$100.—SORREL HORSE, 6 YEARS, 16 HANDS, sound and kind. Beautiful Sorrel Mare, 14½ hands, warranted to show 3 minutes. 241 West Thirty-first street, near Eighth avenue.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

A FIRST CLASS FREIGHT PROPELLER, NEARLY new, 750 tons burden, 80 horse power, for sale very cheap or exchange for real estate.
D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

FOR SALE—SMALL IRON HULL SIDEWHEEL Steamer. Address D. VANNEMAN, Port Deposit, Md.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SIDEWHEEL PASSENger steamer, from 120 to 160 feet long. Address, stating dimensions, condition, terms, &c., CHAS. NELSON, Richmond, Va.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 155 BOWERY. Private Instruction, day and evening. Bookkeeping, Spencerian Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Mathematics and English. Ladies' department. Telegraphy by an experienced operator.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY DESIRES A SITUATION; teaches German, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Music and Drawing. Highest references. Address J., 165 West Twenty-first street.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—GOOD WILL and Fixtures for sale; well established; first class patrons; number of pupils 30. Address Miss MARIANNA JENISON, 134 East Twenty-seventh street.

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, &C.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 825 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening, to prepare gentlemen, ladies and boys practically for business; ladies have private parlors and receive special attention; counting, shipping and travelling entirely removed; one private desk [illegible].

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS, $5 PER MONTH; CONversation; families attended; neither grammar nor dictionary is required; at home 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M., &c. Professor JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, 47 West Twenty-fourth st.

INSTITUTRICE OR CHAPERONE.—A FRENCH-GERman lady, educated in Paris and Germany, and several years resident in England, a thorough linguist, musician, &c., desires a re-engagement as above in a family of position. Combines experience with a successful method. Highest references. Address INSTITUTRICE, Schubert & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

PUPILS PREPARED FOR THE STAGE.—FOR TERMS address Mrs. J. FIDDES MURRAY, 369 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-fifth street.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A situation to teach children English, French and music in a first class family, where a good salary will be given for assiduous teaching. Address for one month A. H. FLORENCE, box 47 Dann's Mills, Jefferson county, N. Y.

WANTED—A LADY AS VISITING GOVERNESS, FOR one or two hours per day, to instruct (3 two boys in all the branches of the English language. Apply at 220 West 15th st.

$1 AND $1 50 WEEKLY.—FRENCH AND GERMAN conversation guaranteed in three months to gentlemen, young men and boys. Partnership of COSTER, 36 Bowery, evenings.

$1 AND $1 50 PER WEEK.—FRENCH AND GERMAN Conversation. COSTER, 36 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

ANOTHER SENSATION
AT MACY'S.
Valentines.
Now open a full assortment of splendidly selected
Valentines,
at one-third the usual retail prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street, Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue.

THE
Greatest Sensation
of all
AT MACY'S.
An entirely new line of
Ladies' Underclothing
will be opened on
Monday morning at the
lowest prices
ever heard of in this city.
Ladies' Chemises, from 48 cents upward.
Ladies' Drawers, from 29 cents upward.
Ladies' Skirts, from 64 cents upward.
Ladies' Night Robes from 96 cents upward.
We have an enormous and well assorted stock of these goods in various styles and well made,
plain,
tucked,
and embroidered.
Our customers will find them displayed on the right hand side of the largest Sixth avenue section.
In addition to these about one million yards of
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings
at prices
lower than ever
offered to the public before.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street, Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue.

STILL
Another Sensation
AT MACY'S.
As usual, we have taken the lead in opening spring styles of
Parasols,
and shall, during the coming week, exhibit
All the Novelties
in that line,
at our usual popular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street, Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue.

TASSELS, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, DRESS BUTtons, Ornaments, &c., manufactured for the wholesale trade; also manufacturers supplied with Materials for cash or exchange. FREDERICK MAYNARD, 109 Liberty st.

FOR SALE.

A VERY GOOD GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE IN the Fourth Ward for sale, very cheap; rent of store and apartments only $30. Apply to D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

A.—FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORES, NEAR BROOKlyn ferries, down town Sample, Lunch Rooms, Coffee, Cake Saloons or Restaurant; splendid Restaurant or Confectionery adjoining theatre; corner Liquor Stores, country Grocery Stores, country Hotels, Billiard Saloon and Barroom, with ten years' lease; Meat Markets, Fish and Oyster Markets. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale. Particulars at GOSS'S, Twenty-fifth street and Third avenue, for two days, from 10 to 11 A. M.

A FIRST CLASS SIXTH AVENUE BAR AND BILLIARD Saloon for sale; everything complete; low rent and long lease.
WATERLOW & CO., 855 Sixth avenue, corner 50th st.

A.—FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL LIQUOR Store, on a prominent corner; doing a good business; price, with Stock, $1,250. JOHN A. DUNN, 233 Bowery.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—CRACKER, BREAD, CAKE and Pie Bakery, located at Waterbury, Conn., a city with 15,000 inhabitants, and a good surrounding field of 18 miles; established 15 years, with a good record. For particulars inquire at 63 Barclay street. Address MEIGS & TRUTT, Waterbury, Conn.

COSTUME DEPOT FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD LOW if applied for soon; profits by August will reach $3,500; a great chance. SHAROT & CO., 77 Cedar street.

COAL YARD FOR SALE OR LEASE—LARGE, WELL located and convenient; rent very low. Address B. & E. TON, Herald office.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING; THE greatest bargain ever offered; also on Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, and all principal thoroughfares.
STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 78 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF CORner Barroom, near the principal ferries. Call at ROBINSON'S, 68 Cortlandt street, corner of Washington.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE best Grocery and Liquor Store in the Fourth ward, with Horse and Wagon; if not sold privately, will be sold by auction on Monday, 30th inst. Apply at the store, 68 James street, or to J. CARSIN & CO., 143 Spring street.

FIRST CLASS FRENCH SAUSAGE FACTORY FOR sale—In consequence of the present owner leaving the city. Inquire at 157 Laurens street, in the French restaurant, between Houston and Prince.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST class Hat Establishment; sales last year $12,600; handsome store; low rent. Inquire on the premises, 235 Bleecker street, near Christopher.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM, WITH Lunch Counter, opposite the Gold Room. Apply on the premises, 15 New street.

FOR SALE—TILL COUNTERS AND SHELVING, SUITable for shirts or hosiery. Apply at 29 Howard street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE METROPOLITAN STEAM LAUNDRY, 404 First avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth street, in good working order, at a very low price.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A STATIONERY AND Fancy Store on Sixth avenue for a small residence, city or country, near New York.
BROOKFIELD, 51 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL BAR, WITH LUNCH or dining room, all complete, cheap, on account of sickness; about the best location in the city. Several fortunes have been made in it. Address SALOON, box 216 Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF first class Liquor Store, corner Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue; other business the cause of selling.

FOR SALE—A VINEGAR FACTORY, IN GOOD WORKing order, for one-third its value. Inquire at 141 Ludlow street, between 2 and 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE, IN A GOOD LOCALity; will be sold cheap. Apply to E. WALTERS, 27 East Broadway.

GOOD CORNER LIQUOR STORE—CHEAP.—AN ENterprising party sure of making money. Owner changing trade. Apply to-morrow at 51 West Broadway, corner Thomas street.

ONE OF HERRING'S LARGEST IRON SAFES FOR sale, nearly new, suitable for banking or commercial purposes, at an extremely low price, the parties having retired from business. Call at 52 Walker street.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS; IN GOOD order; good patronage; near Wall street; great thoroughfare; immediate possession; owner changing business; rare opportunity. D. C. HYDE, 42 Pine street.

WASHINGTON MARKET STAND—THE BEST BUTTER stand in the market; only first class parties need apply.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

WANTED TO SELL—A VERY EXTENSIVE LAW Practice, worth $5,000 per year; in county seat; population 2,000; terms easy. Address box 212 Winchester, Indiana.

$250.—GREAT BARGAIN—STOCK, FIXTURES and Household Furniture of stationery, toy and confectionery store, 42 Marion street, near Spring; thickly populated neighborhood; also apartments; near two schools.

$1,800.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY AND Liquor Store in the Nineteenth ward, Brooklyn; good neighborhood; cheap rent and good stock; no agents. Address K. A., Herald office.

MACHINERY.

A. A. A.—WRIGHT'S CUT-OFF ENGINES PAY FOR themselves in a few years; numerous city references. Wood's Portable and Stationary Engines, Boilers, &c. Prices reduced. Call and examine, or send for lists.
F. W. BROOKS, 51 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—A FORTY HORSE ROOT ENGINE, GOOD as new; will be sold low; can be seen running at 20 and 22 Worth street. D. A. YOUNGS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, Pumps, Lathes, Shafting, Belting, &c.; also factory Buildings to let. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

FINE ARTS.

ONE OF THE FINEST GROUPS OF STATUARY IS now on exhibition at the Studio of Mr. H. RUHL, No. 81 Amity street. The subject is, "Nuptial Prayers." Entirely original. It surpasses in conception and purity of thought anything which ancient mythology or modern Christianity has been able to produce.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

DRUG STORE WANTED—WITHIN A RADIUS OF twenty miles of New York; must be nicely fitted up and doing a good business with a prospect of increasing. For a first class store that will pay $3,000 to $5,000 will be paid cash. Address box 35 Post office, Madison, N. J.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND TWENTY HORSE power Engine, in perfect order. Address, with full particulars and price, box 3,000 Post office.

WHISKEY BUSINESS WANTED—ON THE WEST side of the city. I will exchange city real estate for such business. Address WINE MERCHANT, box 160 Herald office.

WANTED—TO BUY OUT—AN ESTABLISHED country Store doing a fair amount of cash business, within an hour or so of New York. Address, with particulars, BALDWIN, Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT, ON NEW York or Brooklyn Property; also First and Second Mortgages cashed at short notice.
O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages and to loan on improved and unimproved Property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor-at-Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A.—FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES ON NEW York city, Westchester county, and Leasehold Property purchased. Principals only. Apply immediately.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY READY TO BUY First Mortgages on New York and Brooklyn property. Also money to loan on New York and New Jersey property and to buy Second Mortgages.
WM. H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Westchester county and Long Island property. First and Second Mortgages bought.
L. M. DAVENPORT, 132 Nassau street, room No. 5.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—MOney ready to loan in New York and New Jersey on Real Estate, Builders' Loans, Leaseholds, Merchandise and Securities. Bonds, Stocks, Notes, First, Second, Third, &c., Mortgages promptly negotiated.

EXECUTOR MONEY—IN SUMS OF $100,000 AND $50,000; also $150,000 to loan, in sums to suit or to buy Mortgages. Apply to or address EXECUTOR, 17 Nassau street, room No. 2.

GOLD MINING STOCK FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED shares of stock of the Orinoco Exploring and Mining Company. M. K. Jesup and D. Willis James are large stockholders in the above company, and are the resident directors in this city. Inquire of JOHN H. BOGART, No. 137 Broadway, room No. 16.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU STREET, New York.—Six per cent interest, free of government tax. Money deposited on or before February 1, will draw interest from that date. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MONEY PLENTY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage or approved securities; Mortgages purchased; Passports procured. RUFUS K. McHARG,
162 Broadway, Commissioner for all the States.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Company, New York, January 26, 1871.
The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:—

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870	$5,270,690 09
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1870	2,155,723 64
Total amount of marine premiums	$7,426,413 73
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870	$5,392,738 55
Losses paid during the same period	$2,253,590 30
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,055,253 57
The Company has the following assets, viz:—	
United States and State of New York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$8,842,740 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,377,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,500 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	339,352 03
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,069,915 95
Cash in bank	316,125 45
Total amount of assets	$14,183,933 43

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.
A dividend of thirty-five per cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next. By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
J. D. Jones, James Bryce, R. L. Taylor,
Charles Dennis, Daniel S. Miller, George S. Stephenson,
W. H. H. Moore, Wm. Sturgis, William H. Webb,
Henry Coit, Henry K. Bogert, Sheppard Gandy,
Wm. C. Pickersgill, Dennis Perkins, Francis Skiddy,
Lewis Curtis, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Charles P. Burdett,
Charles H. Russell, C. A. Hand, Robt. C. Fergusson,
Lowell Holbrook, James Low, William E. Bunker,
R. Warren Weston, B. J. Howland, Samuel L. Mitchill,
Royal Phelps, Benj. Babcock, James G. De Forest,
Caleb Barstow, Robt. B. Minturn, Robert L. Stuart,
A. P. Pillot, Gordon W. Burnham, Alexander V. Blake,
William E. Dodge, Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,
J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice President.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS—8 AND 10 per cent Bonds, payable in this city, for sale, below par, by ARTHUR F. FITCH & CO., 11 Pine street, New York.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Broadway.
NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual dividend of five (5) per cent, free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

$175,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on city real estate or desirable Brooklyn property. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$275,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on Real Estate in this city, Brooklyn or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 62 Wall street.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPERty in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county; to principals only.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought; Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and personal property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT HYNAM'S, 635 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 895 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 2, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 582 BROADWAY—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos; business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Espanol bien.

A.—A.—AT—7-3-5—$75,000.—LOANS TO ANY AMOUNT on Diamonds, Emeralds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Velvets, Laces, Valuables, &c., or bought. Utmost value paid. J. H. BARRINGER,
735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city, any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER Ware bought and sold and money loaned on them by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PARlor Suit, made to order for $675, for $225; one do. for $150; one do. $65; one walnut reps Suit, $40; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, from $50; Velvet, Brussels Carpets, from 50 cents; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Curtains; Dining Furniture at great sacrifice for cash. Private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPing, will sell all their parlor, chamber, dining Furniture at a sacrifice. Magnificent Pompadour Suit, cost $550, for $220; do., $80; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Carpets, Mirrors, Curtains. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

BUFF'S PARLOR BED COMBINES ELEGANCE AND utility; a handsome ornament by day, a luxurious bed at night; perfect ventilation, toilet conveniences complete, and the only parlor bed that has the celebrated perfect duplex mirror. PRIEST & PARKER,
727 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

B 4 U BUY ELSEWHERE CALL AND EXAMINE MAGnificent brocatel Parlor Suit, cost $550, for $175; one do., $100; reps Suits, $60; Bedroom Suits, Dining Room and Basement Furniture cheap. Residence 115 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 260 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above
on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO. 1.—ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS.—NO PARTS OF the human frame are so delicately constructed or so easily affected as the Throat and Chest, more especially in cold climates. Where damp and cold affect the constitution it behooves the sufferer to adopt effectual remedies. One of the simplest and most valuable is "DATURA TATULA," which affords instant relief, and the good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent physicians. It is prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, of 143 New Bond street, the Chemists to the Royal Families of England, France and Belgium, and sold by them and all chemists and storekeepers as Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco and Pastiles for inhalation. The directions given bear their names, and none without are genuine.

TEXAS CANNED BEEF, IN SLICES AND CHOPPED.—A supply just received by the New York and Texas Beef Preserving Company (formerly of Twenty-third street), 76 Cedar street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S Iron mail steamship
HOLSATIA
Captain E. Meier, will sail on Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold; payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail Feb. 11, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
RUSSIA..Wednesday, Feb. 1 | SAMARIA..Thursday, Feb. 16
BATAVIA..Thursday, Feb. 2 | ABYSSINIA..Wed'y, Feb. 22
CHINA..Wednesday, Feb. 8 | CALABRIA..Thurd'y, Feb. 23
PALMYRA..Thursday, Feb. 9 | CUBA..Wednesday, March 1
ALGERIA..Wedn'sy, Feb. 15 | SIBERIA..Thursd'y, March 2
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:—
First cabin..........$130, gold | Second cabin..........$80, gold
First cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin..........$80, gold | Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
FRANCE, Grace..........Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, Thomas..........Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can now obtain tickets. Steerage (prepaid) $33.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails,
Sailing every Wednesday.
MINNESOTA, Freeman..........Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Price..........Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON..........Monday, Jan. 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON will sail for Queenstown and Liverpool direct on Monday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M. J. G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
WASHINGTON, Beaufort..........Thursday, February 2
LAFAYETTE, Roussan..........Saturday, February —
Note.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY for BREMEN.
The steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, will sail on Saturday, February 11, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by the steamship HERMANN, Captain G. Reichmann, on Saturday, February 18.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........25
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
EUROPA	Sat., Feb. 4	IOWA	Wed., Feb. 8
CALEDONIA	Sat., Feb. 11	ISMAILIA	Wed., Feb. 15
ANGLIA	Sat., Feb. 18	TROJAN	Wed., March 1
AUSTRALIA	Sat., Feb. 25	DORIAN	Wed., March 15
COLUMBIA	Sat., March 4	TYRIAN	Wed., March 29
INDIA	Sat., March 11	DACIAN	Wed., April 5

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at reduced rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
BATAVIA..........Thursday, 2d February
PALMYRA..........Thursday, 9th February
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S,
86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $170, Steerage, $50,
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
On 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 4, RISING STAR, Captain H. P. Conner, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain Farnsworth.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delaney,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Wednesday, February 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17, East river, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips..........Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman..........Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips..........Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken..........Thursday, Mar. 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC Mail Steamship Company.—Sailing regularly every Thursday, at three o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards..........February 2
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..........February 9
COLUMBIA, Captain L. Van Sice..........February 16
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A 1 steamship ARIADNE, Captain Pennington, at pier 20 East river, will leave Saturday, February 4.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line, low freight.
The well known first class steamship
WEYBOSSET,
Captain Rodger,
will leave pier 35 North river, on Saturday, February 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be reshipped at New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.
Steamship LODONA will follow, from pier 20 East river, Saturday, February 11.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSISSIPPI,
on Saturday, Feb. 4.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 80 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship ST. LOUIS, Captain James Whitehead, will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, February 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain L. J. Lockwood,
will sail on Tuesday, Jan. 31.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASSELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship SOUTH CAROLINA will follow Thursday, Feb. 2.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, steamship ISAAC BELL, on Tuesday, January 31, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

NOTICE.—STEAM TO SAVANNAH DIRECT.—A FIRST class steamship will sail on Tuesday, January 31, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah reduced. For passage apply to M. DOHERTY, 11 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. RICHARD VON HOFFMANN HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. Mr. William Mertens has been admitted a partner and Mr. Andrew Deetjen continues to hold our power of attorney.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BEtween the undersigned under the firm name of Burroughs & Hotchkiss, at the Rutledge House, 834 Broadway, in the city of New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. H. BURROUGHS,
NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1871. R. N. HOTCHKISS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN INTEREST IN PATENT MEDICINE BUSINESS, well established, requiring only moderate capital and energy to build up an immense trade, for sale. Address CHEMIST, Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN wanted, to take an interest in and absolute control of department city lots. Apply personally, 10 A. M., STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, TO TAKE PART INTERest in a well established Patent. Address J. GROSSKOPF, office of the Magic Linen Marker, 237 Broadway.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000, IN AN OLD established manufacturing business; profits from $200 to $300; no liabilities. Address H. L., box 201 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO MANUfacture a staple article of unlimited demand and ready sale for cash; profit 200 per cent, without risk. Address T. MORRISON, box 104 Herald office.

A GOOD OPENING FOR ENTERING THE HARDware business.—The advertiser will sell on favorable terms on account of ill health. Address HARDWARE, Herald office.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS CAN INCREASE THEIR incomes by half an hour's additional work each day. Call at 332 Canal street.

FOR SALE (OR WILL LEASE FURNISHED)—THE Lease, Good Will and Furniture of a first class Restaurant, with fine Dining and Supper Rooms, in Twenty-third street, near Booth's theatre. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,600 CASH, IN FRONT stands Nos. 1 and 15 Croton Market, Forty second street, fruit, vegetables and poultry. Apply at market, for one week.

PARTIES HAVING ROOM AND SLIGHT POWER, OR others wishing to manufacture a new patent household article requiring cheap materials, mostly small labor and inexpensive machinery (profits 100 per cent), call at Earle's Hotel, room 56.

SPECIALTIES WANTED—TO SELL SOUTH ON COMmission, by a gentleman of pleasing address, long experience and valuable acquaintance; first class references. Address box 3,207 Post office, stating particulars.

TERRITORY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAtents in the United States.—A safe investment. Those desiring further information please call and examine the article at 176 Broadway, room 28, from 10 to 4 o'clock during the week.

$400.—WANTED, A MAN WHO IS NOT AFRAID of work, to take half interest in a good, profitable business. Call at No. 7 Murray street, room 22, for two days.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF MURPHY, NESBIT & Irwin, Seventy-ninth street, East river, a bay Mare, with part of harness and bells. Owner can have the same by paying expenses and proving property by applying to JOHN HANLON.

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, A SMALL PARCEL, containing material for children's dresses, somewhere in Fourth avenue, near Fourteenth street, or in a Fourth avenue car. Finder will be suitably rewarded by sending word or leaving it at 68 East Thirty-fourth street.

LOST—A BLACK TRUNK, WITH WASHING CLOTHES, marked Mrs. Quero, Neversink, N. J. A liberal reward will be paid for the same at 123 West Sixteenth street.

LOST—A SMALL SCOTCH TERRIER DOG, WITH short tail and ears. A reward will be paid for the return of the same to the bank corner of Third avenue and Seventh street.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, ON SATURDAY EVENING, coming from Liberty street ferry, or on Eighth avenue car; contained about $30 and papers. A liberal reward for return to C. F. W., at Surbrug's cigar store, 151 Fulton street, and no questions.

STOPPED—BY SIMPSON, SOMERS & CO., 27 Chatham street, a Gold Hunting Case Jurgensen Watch, supposed to have been lost by or stolen from the owner.

REWARDS.

$5.—LOST, A KING CHARLES DOG, BLIND OF an eye, and answers to the name of Jerry. Any person returning him to 469 Seventh avenue will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, a young Scotch Terrier, dark color, and had on a blue leather collar. The above reward will be paid on returning him to stable 150 West Thirty-first street.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR A BLACK AND Tan Dog lost on Saturday night, on Third avenue; had on a collar, with letters L. D. marked on it. Apply at C. RICE'S millinery store, 802½ Third avenue, near Fifty-third street.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, P. M., A Pocketbook, containing from $120 to $130, while going from A. T. Stewart's to Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue, thence to Cortlandt street ferry, via Sixth avenue car. The finder will please return to Mrs. SAMUEL PEARSON, No. 195 Grand street, Jersey City.

$40 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, JAN. 28, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, a lady's Gold Watch, No. 14,478, Geneva make. Whoever finds it and will leave it at 77 Spring street, furniture store, will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

$50 REWARD.—IF THE PERSON WHO HAS THE reddish gold Watch, with the monogram A. E. on the back, and plate glass crystal, with the name Atherton, Elgin engraved on the inside, will return the same to the Brevoort House, Eighth street and Fifth avenue, he will receive the above reward, and positively no questions asked.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RECOVERY of a Diamond lost from a stud on Friday, January 27, supposed between 3½ and 4 o'clock P. M., in a direct line from Broome to Barclay street, or on the 4 o'clock ferry boat to New Brighton, Staten Island. Apply at 464 Broome street.

$250 REWARD, OR A PROPORTIONATE SUM for any part, will be paid for the return of eight Southwest Pacific Railroad Bonds, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 75 and 67, with coupons attached from and including January 1, 1858, stolen from the office of A. C. Kingsland & Sons on the 2d March, 1858. Apply to STARR & RUGGLES, 19 Wall street.

$1,000 REWARD.—FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE Pin and Bracelet taken Monday night, January 16, between 5 and 7 o'clock, from Fifth avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and no questions asked. Address box 5,625 Post office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW York.—Henry J. Cullen and Henry A. Mott, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Matilda Smith, deceased, plaintiffs, against William E. Smith and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the 29th day of December, 1870, and the order modifying the same, bearing date the 25th day of January, 1871, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, through Roberts & McGuire, real estate auctioneers, the premises known as No. 743 Broadway, in the city of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:—Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Broadway, distant one hundred and twenty-three feet and four inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line of Fourth street with the easterly line of Broadway, and running thence easterly and parallel with the northerly line of Fourth street, one hundred and thirty-seven feet and six inches, thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Broadway, twenty-five feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the northerly line of Fourth street, one hundred and thirty-seven feet and six inches, to the easterly line of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the easterly line of Broadway to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Jonathan I. Coddington and wife to Matilda Smith, by deed dated March 23, 1837, and recorded in the Register's office in the city of New York, on the 31st day of March, 1837, in the liber 216 of conveyances, at page 248.
JAMES H. COLLMAN, Referee.
T. W. BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated NEW YORK, January 26, 1871.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WASHINGTON.

The Holy Crusade Against Collector Murphy.

JOURNALIST DINNER TO COLONEL FORNEY

The Prospects of the Income Tax Repeal Bill.

Work of the American-Mexican Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1871.

The Hold Against Collector Murphy.

B. F. Tracy, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and Charlton Lewis are here, the bearers of a petition to the President for the removal of Collector Murphy and the appointment of Silas B. Dutcher in his place. The petition is signed by thirty-five clergymen of New York and Brooklyn. It is claimed that the removal of Murphy and the appointment of Dutcher would heal the divisions in the republican party of New York and put an end to the squabble between Fenton and Conkling. With all the pressure against Murphy it is understood the President does not intend to remove him. It is suspected that the preachers want Murphy out because of his activity in receiving the exiled Fenians. The preachers who signed the petition are all Protestants, whereas the exiles are supposed to be Roman Catholics.

The Income Tax Repeal Bill.

There is a good deal of speculation as to what action the Senate will take relative to the return by the House of the bill to abolish the tax on incomes. Those Senators who opposed the repeal of the income tax are secretly pleased with the action of the House, because it is thought it will defeat the attempt to repeal the income tax. The question as to whether the Senate will recede from its action is regarded as doubtful. It will be held that the repeal of the income tax does not come within the pale of that part of the constitution which makes it obligatory upon the House of Representatives to originate bills of revenue, and that therefore the Senate had a right to originate and pass the bill.

The American and Mexican Claims Commission.

The magnitude and importance of the business before the American and Mexican Claims Commission has exceeded all expectation. The treaty of July 4, 1868, under which it is acting, was framed for the purpose of settling all claims of the citizens of either country against the government of the other which had arisen since the 2d of February, 1848. The claims prior to that date had been settled through previous commissions. By the treaty either government was authorized to refer to the commission all claims on the part of its citizens against the other which had been presented before the date of the treaty, as well as all claims on the part of citizens of either country against the other which might be presented within eight months after the first meeting of the commissioners, or within a further period, if not more than three months thereafter, in proper cases. The commission organized on the 31st of February, 1869. On the 13th of August the government of the United States referred some three hundred and fifty-eight cases, the whole number of American claims which had up to that time been brought to its attention. Between that date and the 31st March, 1870, when the eight months for the first meeting expired, some five hundred and fifty-seven other American claims, not previously presented to the government of the United States, were referred, the greater number, more than one-half, of these coming to the notice of the government and being referred a few days before the expiration of the six months, the commissioners having extended the time for referring claims to the 30th of June, 1870; the full period of three months after the expiration of eight months from the organization there were presented to the government of the United States and referred to the commission some 121 additional American claims. The docket of American claims thus exhibited some 1,017 claims against Mexico. On the part of Mexican citizens against the United States there are some 910 claims or about twelve hundred separate cases. As the proofs in support of claims were in but few instances presented with the statements of the claims, the commission allowed the claimants to file and perfect their proofs after the reference of their cases by the government. They also provided that the defensive evidence on the part of the government against which a claim was preferred should be filed within four months after the claimant gave notice that he had closed his proofs. The commission, having adjourned on the 29th of December, 1869, to give the claimants time to file their proofs, met on the 20th of June, 1870, when four American cases, but no Mexican cases, had matured for hearing. From September 1, 1870, to the present time the commissioners have been in session considering the questions of law raised by the several counsel of the two governments. On some leading questions they have been divided in opinion, and referred them to the umpire, Dr. Francis Lieber, of New York, for decision. The arguments of counsel of the governments before the commissioners and the umpire are all in writing. Each government is deeply interested in having correct awards, not only on account of questions of public law involved, but also on account of its relations, under the treaty, to the claims in favor of which awards may be made. More difficult and intricate questions of international law were never raised before any previous commission. The claims on the part of Mexican citizens against the United States consist of various classes, the most numerous being for alleged depredations within Mexican territory, committed by Apaches, Navajoes and other Indian tribes prior to the Gadsden treaty, founded on the Eleventh article of the treaty of peace of 1848. These amount to several millions of dollars. As the commissioners investigate the claims on both sides with great care and deliberation every safeguard against improper or exaggerated claims that the nature of the proceedings admits seem to exist. The commission expires by limitation on the 1st of February, 1872; but as the magnitude of the business is so much greater than was originally contemplated it is probable that the time will be extended by a supplemental treaty, as in the case of the British-American treaty of 1854.

The Dinner to Colonel Forney—Reunion of Washington Journalists.

There was a complimentary banquet given last night by the representatives of the press here to Colonel J. W. Forney, on the occasion of his retirement from Washington journalism. Among those present were Senator Sumner, Colonel Fitzgerald and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia and about thirty correspondents, representing most of the leading newspapers of the country. Ben Perley Poore presided. In response to a toast offered by Mr. Noyes, of this city, Colonel Forney spoke as follows:—

SPEECH OF COLONEL JOHN W. FORNEY.

Let me confess, gentlemen, that I have a professional prejudice against a public dinner. There was an age—it seems almost a century since—when I had a great longing to be invited to one; but that was in the genesis of my newspaper aspirations. I cannot tell you how much I am obliged to you for this really generous compliment. I am not going to say I do not deserve it at your hands; for there is not one man in this goodly company that I do not count as my personal friend, and to whose house I would not go, unbidden, if I happened in his town hungry and poor. I hope you will all believe, if you come my road, that my home will be open, and my heart warm to welcome you. I feel, therefore, that it is right for us to be together to-night. I have been, off and on, a quarter of a century listening. I have seen, as you have, a great many changes, but that which has most gladdened me is the rapid rise of our profession. You here at this board, each man representing a great power, and so many trustees of the interests and honor of your choice; not a few, fit to be chosen yourselves, have done much to elevate the character of that profession. The very responsibility imposed on the correspondents at the capital makes them gentlemen. It is astonishing how a pen in the hands of an honest man always appeals to his conscience. I can remember the old Ramage wooden press and the buckskin balls with which I worked off many "a token," every a whole day to an edition. As I stand before one of Hoe's lightning creations, which throws off its twenty thousand an hour, I feel like standing before some great genii born to annihilate error and to uplift the oppressed of all the world. I came first to the nation's capital when most of the Washington papers had passed out of existence, all save the old *Intelligencer* and the *Globe*; but I remember well the influence exerted by Duff Green, the bold ability of Francis P. Blair, the personal power of that illustrious pair, Gales and Seaton, whose genuine manners in society and whose scholarship in journalism gave them such a prestige in all circles and secured to them an enduring fame. Party policy had just superseded the Blairs for the Ritchies. In those days a government organ did not need more than a year or two to enrich the proprietor. The choicest plum that could be given to the faithful scribe, democratic or whig, was to appoint him government editor, with all the resulting patronage of printing and advertising. There never was a more disinterested or simple-hearted man than Thomas Ritchie. He was succeeded by General Armstrong, of Tennessee, equally generous and honest. I have often thought, if the Duff Greens, the Blairs and Rives, the Ritchies and the Armstrongs, had had railroads, telegraphs and short-hand reporters at their command twenty or thirty years ago, they would have made Washington city the seat of a prosperous and permanent journalism; for they paid all their employés like princes. But all these great agencies are the outgrowth of the last twenty years—may I not say it, almost the outgrowth of the war? We had no such pen-photographs of Congress and society as we have to-day. Our telegraph news amounted, when it came, to nothing. But now our responsibilities increase every hour. Improvements in machinery, paper and type, in the transmission of news and the education of the people, demand stupendous efforts in proprietors, publishers and editors. We are trooping out of the realm of Fancy into the realm of Reality. The only intolerance tolerated now is intolerance of loose writing and unfounded statements. No sensation commensurates like that which is based on truth. Readers and editors clamor for the gold of facts. A ripe journalist, like Bennett or Greeley, who pays thousands of dollars for a single accurate telegram from the seat of war, at home or abroad, receives more compliments than a successful general, and is better, because ungrudgingly paid. And although in my own opinion we are still too negligent of our influence and of our interests, no one can trace the magical growth of journalism in this country and its magical improvement in style and temper without predicting a still healthier and more thorough revolution. In fifty years, when our population shall have attained, on the present ratio of increase, to one hundred and fifty millions, the boy of seventeen to-day will have a far different story to tell. God only knows what science will do for humanity in the interval. The work of redemption is not finished. Freedom in its best sense having rescued one world, has many more to conquer by its sublime agencies. Let us so bear ourselves in the little margin that lies between us and the grave that when we are remembered, if remembered at all, it will be as men who worked for the welfare of their fellow creatures with all their hearts, and who employed the best gifts for the best interests of their common country.

Senator Sumner, upon being toasted, replied as follows:—

Really, Mr. President, when I listened to the remarks of our excellent Mr. Gobright upon education and architecture, and various other interesting and important topics, I could not see why he would land on me. By what process I am to-night in that line is past my comprehension. I am still further mystified when I am called upon to respond. I may say, for the government, Mr. President, do I represent the government? (Laughter and applause.) I wish I did represent the government. But I fear that I do not. I do represent Massachusetts, the venerable Commonwealth, who gives me permission to speak for her. I do not represent the government, and yet, as I am called upon to speak of the government, I am reminded of an incident which may not be familiar to all, as I do not remember to have seen it in print, of what occurred to Joseph Bonaparte when he landed in New York after the overthrow of his family. When, leaving France, he sought a home on this side of the ocean and reached New York, he looked about for a soldier or gendarme, or at least a policeman, to whom he could exhibit his passport. He found none, and at last exclaimed, "This is the first country where I ever found myself in which I could not find the government." I believe that you are not more fortunate to-night when you call upon me to speak for the government than Joseph Bonaparte was when he landed in New York. (Laughter and applause.) We are of course talking confidentially here, and yet if you will allow me to allude to the government, I will say that I do wish this government of ours may be so good and true and brave that it may become an example of republican institutions, which may commend it throughout the world. (Applause.) I am a believer in republican institutions, and I do earnestly wish that my country should be a brave example. I must not forget the occasion which has brought us here to-night. I am here only as a guest. This is a celebration between the gentlemen of the press in Washington and our honored guest, the party of the first part being the press, and the party of the second part my honored friend, John W. Forney. (Applause.) I am only a witness. Of course you can expect very little from a witness, and I would cheerfully take my seat in a corner; but so far as I may be permitted to speak as a witness or to say anything, I desire to express the pleasure I feel in this token of fellowship and harmony, so honorable to the many hosts and to the invited guest. Such a token is to my mind an example which must do much to smother those differences which unhappily too often arise in public life. Are we not told that we shall reap as we have sown, and has not our guest always sown the seeds of kindness and good will, and, therefore, should he not now reap his reward? I remember full well that in my early friendship with our honored guest there were differences on important questions; but I remember also that amid all these differences there was a constant amenity which made me always love him. He is about to go from this circle, by which he is now surrounded and in which he has so long lived in intimacy, to find his home in another circle, and the best wish that I can give to him is that wherever he goes he may find the same happiness and the same welcome which I am sure he has here. (Applause.) Our guest, only a moment ago in conversation with me, alluded to this Saturday evening, which so peculiarly belongs to you, as reminding him of the "Cotter's Saturday Night" in that exquisite poem of Robert Burns, which describes his toil as at an end. Such, I believe, is your case to-night, unless you are connected with a Sunday paper. I can only wish you social enjoyment to-night, and may you go to your homes strengthened in heart and refreshed in soul. (Applause.)

Short speeches were also delivered by Colonel Fitzgerald, Mr. Dougherty, Colonel Florence and many others. It was a very elegant and brilliant entertainment.

State Expenses During the War.

It appears from official data that the following amounts have been refunded to States for expenses incurred in raising volunteers from 1861 to 1871:—

	Paid.	Due.
Maine	$1,021,048	$287,252
New Hampshire	367,872	409,618
Vermont	772,937	131,784
Massachusetts	3,509,517	251,115
Rhode Island	721,523	40,238
Connecticut	1,699,455	259,598
New York	2,354,096	895,319
New Jersey	1,310,599	58,609
Pennsylvania	2,902,570	250,247
Delaware	7,619	—
Maryland	7,769	16,817
West Virginia	471,064	—
Ohio	2,515,954	562,652
Indiana	3,433,597	1,096,555
Michigan	728,455	106,582
Illinois	2,555,806	1,619,605
Wisconsin	932,144	159,649
Iowa	704,397	355,958
Missouri	7,225,159	—
Kentucky	2,252,055	1,298,067
Nebraska	27,564	15,282
Colorado	55,238	—
Minnesota	232,580	—
Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky—defraying expenses of minute men	571,237	—
Vermont—expenses in protecting frontier	16,484	—
Total amount paid	$38,750,761	
Balance due States		$7,788,972

The Treasury Programme.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer of New York to purchase two millions of bonds on each Wednesday, and to sell one million of gold on each Thursday during the month of February.

Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were:—Coin, $102,125,000; certificates, $31,316,000; currency, $25,379,000.

Duties on Partially Refined Argols.

The question as to the rate of duty on brown or partially refined argols has been before the Treasury Department on appeal from the decision of the Collector of Customs at Boston, who, it appears, exacted a duty of six cents per pound under the act of July 14, 1862. This act provided for a duty of six cents per pound on argols or crude tartar. Under this provision has been heretofore classed crude argols and partially refined argols under the decision that the term argols embraced both kinds. The act of July 14, 1870, exempts from duty crude argols and the Treasury Department has decided that argols partially refined are subject to duty at the rate assessed by the Collector at Boston.

Admission of New Mexico.

Mr. Chavez, the delegate from New Mexico, will make an effort to have passed this week the bill providing for the admission of that Territory as a State into the Union.

Personal.

Senor Magalhaens will not return to the United States as Minister of Brazil, having been appointed in that capacity to Vienna.

The Storm Signals.

Regular weather reports will be received from San Francisco, Cal., and Corinne, Utah, three times a day after the 1st of February. This will extend the system from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and, it is believed, cannot fail to prove of value to the country.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Marie Seebach still continues her triumphant career at the Stadt. Each week of her engagement there increases her popularity, and despite the wintry weather that now prevails her talents find more ample recognition than any other artist's that ever appeared at this representative theatre, not excepting Dawison. This week she announces some of the best works in her *répertoire;* to-night, for the first time, "Joan of Arc," one of her most interesting *rôles*, and one in which she won her most emphatic triumphs in Germany. On Tuesday the comedy of "Täuschung auf Täuschung" will be repeated; on Wednesday "Romeo and Juliet" will be presented; on Thursday a new comedy is promised; on Friday Seebach will again appear as Lorle in the charming comedy, "Dorf und Stadt," and on Saturday she will play Emilia Galloti for the first time in this country.

The last nights of the brilliant American comedy, "Saratoga," are announced at the Fifth Avenue theatre. Boucicault's last and probably strongest play, "Jezebel," is in active rehearsal, and will be produced in a couple of weeks, with all the care and artistic skill that characterize this house. It is now the reigning sensation at the Holborn, London.

This is the last week of the clever troupe of Bedouin Arabs at the New York circus. Their feats of strength and agility are astonishing.

Miss Jenny Busk, a very talented young American *prima donna*, gives a concert at Steinway Hall on February 7, in which she will be assisted by Candidus, tenor; Herrmanns, basso; Werner, violoncello, and a grand orchestra under the direction of H. B. Danforth. The feature of the concert will be a brilliant valse de Czarina, called "The Return."

Mrs. Macready, the distinguished *tragédienne*, gives a dramatic recital at Lyric Hall this evening.

Miss E. Alleyne, manageress of the Globe, London, was lately summoned before a police court to answer the charge of having assaulted a ballet girl named Agnes Vercoe. The complainant said she was engaged in the ballet at the Globe theatre. On the night in question, one of the dances having been encored, she was about to return to the stage, when Miss Alleyne rushed up to her and said, "You beast, go upon the stage!" at the same time pushing her with such violence that she nearly knocked her partner on the footlights. Miss Alleyne then pulled her back again, using another offensive expression, and dug her nails into her (the witness') shoulders, swearing that "she was the curse of the theatre." The magistrate, after making every allowance, said he could not help believing an intentional assault of undue violence had been committed, and the defendant must pay a fine of two pounds and costs.

Theodore Thomas' Farewell Symphony Soiree.

Despite the inclement weather Saturday evening, and the "beautiful" snow that drifted incessantly through the streets, there was a much larger attendance at Steinway Hall, on the occasion of Thomas' farewell concert, than on Friday evening. It was gratifying to every lover of music to find that the New York public would not allow the first orchestra and the first conductor in America to depart without bidding them a hearty Godspeed. The audience was fashionable, too, of the old Philharmonic standard, and breathless in its attention to the delicious *morceaux* in the bill. Here is what they heard:—

Symphony No. 6, in F, op. 68, pastorale, Beethoven; Concerto, E minor, op. 11, romanze and rondo, Chopin, Miss Anna Mehlig and orchestra; Eine Faust Overture, Wagner; Septette, op. 20, Beethoven, theme and variations, scherzo and finale, for clarionets, bassoons, horns and the entire string orchestra; grand duet for two pianos, Hexameron, Liszt (Miss Anna Mehlig and Mr. S. B. Mills); Symphonic Poem, Les Preludes, Liszt.

In this programme Mr. Thomas gave as much music as any other orchestra would give in three months. The pastoral symphony has never been played better. Even those delicate titbits for the wind instruments were given faultlessly, and the broad, fresh joyousness that pervades the work seemed to fill the entire orchestra. The *andante* and *scherzo*, these scintillations of immortal genius, were not robbed of a single ray of light or line of beauty, but were delivered by the orchestra in a style which deserves the high title of perfection. At length we have heard an orchestra in America that can give a perfect *pianissimo*, a perfect trill and perfect unanimity of expression. The other Beethoven work, the septette, was a work which we cannot hope to enjoy again until the return of this orchestra. It was loudly redemanded, but, owing to the magnitude of the bill, Mr. Thomas was compelled to decline the encore. Miss Mehlig outshone herself in the charming selection from Chopin. Her rendering was simply poetry, and that in the highest and purest sense of the word. The lovely phrases dropped from her fingers like diamonds, each sharp, clear, distinct and intelligible, and each flashing back the rays of genius that emanated from the poetic brain of the Polish composer. How beautiful fell those light, scintillating passages on the principal melodic figure in the rondo, and how the expression of the romanza became now radiant with light and now full of tender pathos! The instrumentation of this concerto is of a nature that mars much of the beauty of the piano part, especially in the romanza. A striking contrast to this was the rugged grandeur of the "Hexameron," in which six different composers have piled Pelion upon Ossa in an arrangement of "Suona in Tromba." Poor Bellini would be astonished at the proportions his work assumes in this transcription, and we doubt if any other pianists here can be found, outside of Mills and Mehlig, who would venture to play the queer-looking manuscript that embodies this transcription. We have spoken often before of "The Preludes" and Wagner's work, and need only say that they received full justice at the hands of the orchestra and the admirable conductor. Mr. Thomas' reception at the concert was so hearty and enthusiastic that it should encourage him to visit New York again at an early date.

Marie Krebs' Third Piano Recital.

This talented young *pianiste* drew another very select audience at Steinway's Saturday afternoon. On this occasion she was assisted by Wenzel Kopta, violinist; Louis Dachauer, pianist, and William Candidus, tenor. The programme was even more varied than its predecessors, as may be seen from its numbers:—

Chromatic Sonata (piano and violin), in one movement, Miss Krebs and Mr. Kopta, F. Raff; song, "Trockne Blumen," Mr. W. Candidus, F. Schubert; Fugue, E minor, Handel; Schilflied, No. 1, H. Seeding; Polonaise op. 89, Miss Krebs, Beethoven; Air and Gavotte, Wenzel Kopta, H. Vieuxtemps; Ballad, (G minor), Miss Krebs, F. Chopin; Song, "Die bose Farbe," Mr. W. Candidus, F. Schubert; Carnival (Scenes Mignonnes), containing Preambule, Pierrot, Harlequin; Valse Noble, Eusebius; Florestan, Coquette Replique, Sphinxes, Papillons, Lettres Dansantes, Chiriaria, Chopin, Estrella, Reconnaissance, Pantolon et Columbine, Aveu, Promenade, Pause, Marche des Davids buendler contre les Philistins, Miss Krebs, R. Schuman.

Each hearing makes one admire Miss Kreb's talent and artistic sympathy more and more. One would hardly look for such signs of deep study, high appreciation of the works she essays and thorough "at-homeness" in everything in one of her years. Then her memory is marvellous, and enables her to dispense with the written music at her interesting recitals. When time and experience bring to her those qualities which she lacks at present in her interpretation of Beethoven and Chopin it will be difficult to find her superior among artists. Her technique is faultless and her touch mobile and crisp. Repose of style, more breadth, clear and distinct phrasing and nicety of expression will make her peerless in her art. At the next matinée she will be assisted by Miss Clothilde Saar, soprano, and the unrivalled pianist, S. B. Mills.

A Holland Testimonial in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 29, 1870.

An attractive programme is presented at the Globe theatre, in aid of the Holland testimonial, for Tuesday afternoon, and the indications are that it will prove a handsome pecuniary success. Mr. Walter Montgomery and a number of prominent actors of the Boston theatres have volunteered for the occasion, also Messrs. M. W. Whitney, E. M. Heinal and others, who will present the musical olio as part of the entertainment.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—"Mattel," grande valse de concert, for four hands, Charles Weis. This is a very great improvement over the other works of this composer which we have heretofore reviewed. The themes are of the popular order, melodious and brilliant, and the arrangement spirited and attractive, without being in the least difficult.

"Little One, Good Night." Song. E. Pabst. A pretty melody, linked to still prettier words. Some mistakes have crept into the edition, which should have been corrected.

"Only for One." Song. Randegger. A very beautiful melody, somewhat in the style of Schumann. The setting of it is artistic in every respect.

"Sans Souci." Galop di bravura. Wehli. The works of this distinguished pianist are characterized by melodies of the most beautiful kind, brilliant and varied treatment and effectiveness in every detail. Again, they are written in such a pure style that their apparently great difficulties disappear after a little practice, and an amateur need not fear to attack them. This galop, with the exception of one theme, is not up to the usual standard of Wehli's works, although the treatment is free and brilliant.

"Fantaisielieder Waltzes." Strauss. A new and fine edition of this well known work.

"Wind of the Western Sea." Song. J. D. Kinsley. Tennyson's exquisite poem could hardly be set to prettier or more appropriate music.

"When Evening Twilight." Kinsley. Another vocal gem of an entirely different kind.

"Kiss the Little Ones at Home." Song and chorus. W. F. Wellman, Jr. An attractive melody, with strong popular elements in it.

"Entr' acte in Manfred." Schumann. We think that this is the loveliest *morceau* of the entire work. It is indeed a rare gem of deep feeling and tenderness.

"Galop for Four Hands." Fiori. Rather commonplace.

"All Around in Slumber Lies." German *lied*. Bürgel. A charming theme, well worked out.

William Hall & Son publish the following:—

"Lurline" grand fantasia. Wehli. This is by far the best work of this favorite composer, and cannot help being a constant favorite in the parlor or concert. From beginning to end it is charming. It commences with a few grave measures of the overture and a *thema religiosa*, which is repeated in grandiose style with heavy chords. A dozen bars lead into the magnificent *finale* of the second act by a passage of rare beauty. This *finale* is colored and raised in the most artistic manner, and is succeeded by "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer," arranged in exquisite style. The second variation of this melody is exceedingly brilliant, but not more so than the setting of "The Naiad's Spell," on which scale passages and trills are lavished abundantly. Although the work, at first sight, may be considered excessively difficult, it is attainable by any good amateur, as it is in the purest style.

"When No One Else Is By." Song. W. V. Wallace. An arch, coquettish little melody, a waif from the manuscript of one of the most melodious composers of English opera.

W. A. Pond & Co. publish the beautiful song from "Mignon," which Nilsson has introduced in concert, and which is one of the best that ever Ambroise Thomas wrote.

Fairchild & Dwyer publish a song called "The Little Church Around the Corner," words by Arthur Mathison and music by G. S. Dwyer. It is popular in style, and in view of the notoriety of the subject, may command considerable attention.

The two gems of George Bristow's beautiful opera, "Rip Van Winkle," which are entitled, "Alone, All Alone," and "The Sparkling Tears of the Vine," published by Hall & Son, are fast finding their way into every parlor in this city where there is a piano. They will next be heard in every minstrel hall and itinerant musicians warble and play them at every door. Both are equal in freshness and beauty of melody to anything ever written by Wallace or Balfe.

J. N. Pattison & Co. have made a hit with Maylath's brilliant vocal waltz, "The Return." It is now sung by Miss Jennie Busk, for whose light, bird-like voice it seems specially adapted. "The Fifth Avenue Galop" has reached its third edition, and its popularity is on the increase.

Schirmer publishes the immense organ prelude and fugue in G minor, by Bach, arranged for the piano by Liszt, and played on Friday night at Thomas' concert by Miss Mehlig.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

A Young Law Student, Wishing to Follow a Young Companion to "That Bourn," Takes a Dose of Morphine.

It is a very remarkable occurrence for two suicides to be committed in the same house within a short space of time, but such a case was brought to the notice of Coroner Young yesterday morning. It will be remembered by the readers of the HERALD that on Sunday, the 7th of November last, George Henry Starr, a very precocious youth, not sixteen years of age, impatient to know something concerning the future world, swallowed a dose of narcotic poison in the house of his father, Alfred A. Starr, 67 Morton street, and died from the effects thereof. Among the firm friends of the lad was Alfred Garraway, a handsome and talented young Englishman, twenty-three years of age, then a student in the law office of General Elijah Ward, Broadway, who boarded in Mr. Starr's family.

After the death of young Starr Mr. Garraway became very despondent, and on four different occasions attempted to take his own life by means of narcotics, but failed. When asked for an explanation of his conduct Garraway on each occasion would say he

MUST GO WHERE GEORGE WAS,

and at length he became so bad that about six weeks ago Mr. Starr was compelled to send him to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. After remaining there under treatment for five weeks Garraway was much improved in his mental condition, and, urging to be taken home again, returned to Mr. Starr's family. He resumed his studies in the law office, and seemed to have quite recovered from his malady. On Saturday evening Mr. Garraway was out with friends, but returned at nine o'clock, and, after conversing with the family for an hour and a half, retired to his room, on the third floor. Nothing more was seen of him till eight o'clock yesterday morning, when the daughter of Mr. Starr heard an unusual noise in Garraway's room, and instantly reported the fact to her father, who hastened up stairs, and found Garraway lying on the bed, minus his coat, vest, cravat and collar, breathing heavily and

QUITE INSENSIBLE.

A physician was summoned, who on reaching the bedside found Garraway presenting every indication of suffering from the effects of morphine. Nothing could be done to relieve him, and an hour later the young man died. On the table in his room was a small bottle labelled "Sulphate of morphia," a cup, in which a white powder had been mixed in water with the handle of a tooth brush, and a scrap of white paper, on which was written in a bold, steady hand, "Don't use that cup with my tooth brush in it."

Coroner Young subsequently held an inquest on the body, when the above facts were elicited. The jury found that deceased committed suicide by taking morphine while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

Deceased had no relatives in this country. Where deceased purchased the poison or how long it had been in his possession could not be ascertained.

TRIAL FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A Scene in a Jersey Court—The Prisoner Rebuffs His Counsel, and Denies That He Is Insane—A Verdict of Guilty.

The trial of James Marsh for an attempt to murder Joseph Little, manager of Wilson's Mill, in Trenton, N. J., on the 6th of December last, took place on Saturday. The prisoner hails from Blackburn, in England, and from his boyhood he had been occupied with looms and spindles. He was employed about one year in Wilson's mill and was always grumbling. He complained that somebody altered his looms and that there was a conspiracy against him. On the morning in question Mr. Little discharged him in consequence of repeated complaints, and in a few minutes afterwards Marsh approached Mr. Little, drew a pistol and fired at him, but fortunately the ball missed. Marsh was at once collared and secured.

The Court assigned to Mr. Wilson the task of defending the prisoner. The defence set up was that the prisoner had a monomania on conspiracies; believed that a conspiracy against him began in England, extended to this country, and that his wife's friends were in league with his enemies here to prevent him from getting work or advancing himself. Prisoner was indignant that a plea of insanity should be set up. One witness detailed how prisoner walked out into the yard star gazing of a night, whereupon defendant exclaimed,

"YOU ARE MAKING A NICE SWEET MESS

of this game. What does insanity consist in? Because a man goes out to look at the stars, does that make him insane?" When a lady was giving evidence as to prisoner's strange conduct defendant, after listening to her for a time said, "She has a good deal of tongue, has that."

At one part of the trial the prisoner supposed that the mill manager and friends had paid counsel for the defence to prove him insane, and he pulled out a five dollar bill and offered it to the counsel, provided he would change the line of defence. Medical men gave testimony that the prisoner was suffering from monomania, but the jury, after a lengthened trial, found him guilty of attempting to shoot Joseph Little.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

The Mining Operations Gradually Resuming and Shipments Increasing—A New Call for a Meeting of the Strikers.

ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 29, 1871.

Six collieries in the Shamokin district are now in operation, and two more are expected to resume shortly.

The monthly meeting of miners and operators in that region was held a few days ago. At the session business of importance affecting the general trade was transacted, but it is impossible to obtain the particulars of what was done. The shipments of coal, which were few recently, are increasing. It is claimed by the organs of the Shamokin neighborhood that any assaults were made upon non-association men, and they also state that good order prevails there.

In the Schuylkill region everything is quiet at present. Many of the honest and respectable miners, however, express great and just indignation at the manner in which the Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association put up the suspension, and some express themselves deeply against the actions and orders of the combination. Frequent communications from members of the Association appear in the *Miners' Journal*, denouncing, in not very mild terms, the entire proceedings. It is now reported that operations will be resumed about the 15th of February; but it is considered very doubtful.

A call has been issued to the members of the Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, for their councilors to convene at Pottsville, on Tuesday. This call is significant, and some believe that the convocation of the Grand Council is for the purpose of causing a general resumption of work. Very small quantities of coal are shipping from the Schuylkill region, and if operations are not begun soon, the entire trade will come almost to a standstill.

OCEAN TRAFFIC.

The Atlantic Steamship Lines of 1870.

The Vast and Profitable Business Done by Them Last Year—Vessels Employed, Voyages Made and Passengers and Cargoes Carried Between New York and European Ports—Is There Room for an American Line?

Now that earnest and enterprising citizens of the United States are making an effort to once more obtain a foothold on the ocean, and are petitioning Congress to enact such laws as will aid them in well directed movements to the end of regaining a little of the nation's lost commercial supremacy, it may not be out of place to give a synopsis of the vast trade being carried on in steamships between this country and Europe. The business is enormous and increasing, but the profits go into the pockets of foreigners, who recognize with no little satisfaction that the longer Americans are blind to their own interests in this matter so much longer will it be before they can reap any of the benefits accruing therefrom. During the past year eight regular European steamship lines connected with the port of New York from those in that country. Their vessels are magnificent productions of naval architecture and mechanical skill, ranging from 2,000 to nearly 5,000 tons burden, and year by year, since the merchants of this land were driven from the commercial arena by the cloud of civil war, have been added thereto, until the combined fleet of 1870 represented 107 steamships. These lines all did a profitable business, and, so catering is the trade with this country, their owners are building other vessels and adopting measures to add still other lines to connect with Atlantic ports, which may materially decrease the chances of projected American lines.

Yet the attempt is worth trying to restore our navigation interests, and perhaps the subjoined particulars of the vast trade done by foreign bottoms in the twelve months just passed may open the eyes of intelligent legislators and representative men in such a manner as to increase their exertions to do something that yet once again American steamships may be seen at our wharves, and going to and fro, as did our renowned clipper ships, weave the unseen threads of gold that link together nations widely remote in a community of interests.

The particulars given can be relied upon. They embrace the vessels employed during the year by each line, number of voyages made from and to New York, the cargoes carried either way, their character, number of passengers, cabin and steerage, from and to Europe, together with such incidents as are of interest. It was a year of very heavy weather on the ocean and of more than one terrible calamity. One gallant steamship sailed away from this port in the mists of the morning and the shadows of night and never more has been heard of. Not a plank, not a scrap, not a vestige of the great ship. All went down into the caverns of the mighty and insatiable sea. Another that left us with a gallant crew, noble passengers and a valuable cargo was wrecked at the moment of making the land, and but one of all on board was saved to tell the sad tale. Yet the many lines have prospered, and, while opposition has been rife among them, have been exceedingly well managed. In the latter particular any American company hereafter formed may take pattern.

CUNARD LINE—NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Although the oldest, the Cunard line still maintains its standard of excellency among the rival companies that do the carrying trade of the Atlantic Ocean between the United States and Europe. Its fleet of steamships are wondrous productions of naval architecture, while the government of the line and the direction of its vast interests merit unqualified praise. Twenty-five vessels were employed during the past year. Of their size, capacity, accommodations and beauty of appointment there need little be said in this mention, as they have repeatedly received their meed of admiration. Their names are Abyssinia, 3,500 tons; Aleppo, 2,500 tons; Atlas, 2,000 tons; Algeria, 3,500 tons; Batavia, 3,000 tons; Calabria, 3,000 tons; China, 3,000 tons; Hecla, 2,000 tons; Java, 3,000 tons; Kedar, 2,000 tons; Waite, 2,500 tons; Marathon, 2,000 tons; Morocco, 2,000 tons; Olympus, 2,000 tons; Palmyra, 2,500 tons; Parthia, 3,500 tons; Russia, 3,000 tons; Samaria, 3,000 tons; Siberia, 3,000 tons; Scotia, 4,000 tons; Sidon, 2,000 tons; Tarifa, 2,500 tons; Tripoli, 2,500 tons, and Nemesis, 3,000 tons. These made the extraordinary number of 125 passages each way, the quickest of which are credited to the Scotia, being to New York in eight days, three hours and thirty-eight minutes, and to Queenstown in eight days and two hours. The cargoes carried between the ports of sailing reach the enormous quantity of 450,000 tons, being divided in dry goods, hardware, silks, &c.; from Liverpool, to the figures of 200,000 tons, and from New York, in cotton, provisions, grain and general merchandise, 250,000 tons. In the twelve months there were brought as passengers from Liverpool 43,681 persons, divided as follows:—Cabin, 9,156; steerage, 34,525. From New York and Boston the number foots up 11,420, divided—cabin, 6,270, and steerage, 5,150; the total number transferred either way being 55,101—a goodly exhibit indeed. In these operations it is but just to say that not a life was lost nor a limb maimed. The steamships Algeria, Abyssinia, Parthia, Batavia and Calabria were the new vessels of the year.

ANCHOR LINE—NEW YORK TO GLASGOW.

This line in a few years has become one of the most important running from this port. During the twelve months just passed there have been in constant employment twenty-eight ocean steamships, all finely constructed and fitted up with every comfort and luxury long experience could suggest. Their names are the Anglia, Australia, Britannia, Caledonia, Columbia, Europa, India, Ismaïlia, Iowa, Scandinavia, Scotia, Acadia, Dacian, Dido, Dom Pedro, Dorian, Genova, Livorno, Macedon, Messina, Napoli, Roma, Spartan, Sidonian, Trojan, Tyrian, Valetta and Venezia. They are from 1,000 to 3,000 tons burden. The route of these vessels is from New York to Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land and embark passengers. In connection with the Glasgow traffic there are branch lines to various parts of Europe. By one—the Northern Scandinavian—they despatch two or three steamers monthly, connecting with arrivals from New York, to the several ports of Granton, Christiansand, Christiana and Gottenburg. Another line is that between Glasgow and ports in the Mediterranean, which maintains a weekly communication with New York, bringing as cargoes much of the rich fruits and productions of Southern Europe. These steamships during the year 1870 made 102 voyages from New York to Glasgow, and from Glasgow and the Mediterranean ports 103 voyages to New York. The quickest of these passages was made by the Anglia, being from port to port in nine days and six hours. The cargoes carried averaged about 1,500 tons each trip. To New York they brought goods in measurement, railroad iron, Scotch granite, machinery, &c., beside the fruits referred to, and from New York grain, flour, cotton, cheese and provisions were taken. The year's work in passengers consists of 31,457 cabin and steerage brought to this port and 8,189 sailed therefrom, divided as follows:—Cabin, 2,095; steerage, 6,094. The Anchor line are still increasing the number of their magnificent steamers, as there are at present in the course of construction on the Clyde six other vessels—the Trinacria, Victoria, California and Olympia, the fifth and sixth not yet named. The three last are to be over 3,000 tons burden, and in every respect as luxurious, safe and comfortable as any on the ocean. The health of all emigrants carried by this line is rigidly looked after, and it is quite a pleasant fact to note that the percentage of deaths among the steerage passengers of the Anchor line vessels is less than by any other crossing the Atlantic.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY—NEW YORK TO HAMBURG.

The war between France and Germany sadly interfered with the operations of this line of steamships. Usually they touch at Havre on the voyage from Europe and Plymouth and Cherbourg coming to New York, but they now run direct to Hamburg, but will no doubt resume their trips to the other ports as soon as peace is proclaimed. The line consists of the following well-built, first class vessels—Thuringia, Captain H. Ehlers; Silesia, Captain N. Traulmann; Westphalia, Captain Schwensen; Holsatia, Capt

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

JOB PRINTING *of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest rates.*

THE DAILY HERALD, *published every day in the year.* Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price $12.

Volume XXXVI...........................No. 30

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES MARY OF LEIGH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LA PERICHOLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PASTOR'S DAUGHTER—SEE SAW.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &C.—LITTLE BO PEEP.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—SEEBACH AS JOAN OF ARC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—OURS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—THE FIRE FIEND.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &C.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Monday, January 30, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisements.

2—Political Notes—Thomas Garrett, the Great Slave Liberator—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.

3—News from Washington—Music and the Drama—Melancholy Suicide—Trial for Attempted Murder—The Coal Miners' Strike—Ocean Traffic: The Atlantic Steamship Lines of 1870—Haggerty's Funeral—Tempest in a Teapot.

4—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Fall of Paris and the Collapse of France—Her Great Humiliation and Her Future Position in Europe"—Spain and America—Miscellaneous Telegraph—Views of the Past—Amusement Announcements.

5—Paris: Details of the Surrender of the French Capital: The Forts Occupied by the Germans: Preparations for Revictualling the City—Map of the Campaign in France—Chronology of the Battles and Sieges of the War.

6—The Crisis in Paris: Who Will Rule France After the Fall of the Capital; Herald Special History of the Capitulation: The Causes Which Induced It and Its Probable Consequences—A French Gunboat in the Gulf of Mexico—The Wayland (N. Y.) Tragedy: How the Murders were Committed—The Weather.

7—Advertisements.

8—Religious: Sermons and Services Yesterday in the Metropolis and Elsewhere: Free America and United Italy: Our Relationship with God; Our Children in Heaven; "The Beautiful Snow" Counteracting Piety.

9—Religious (Continued from Eighth Page)—Art Notes—Knights of the "Jimmy"—Real Estate: Interesting Account of the Waste Lands of Long Island—The Ball Season—The Jersey City Murder—Acquittal of Dr. Neville in Philadelphia—The Fenian Reception—Skating.

10—Terms of the Capitulation of Paris—Movements of Bourbaki's Army—The Effect of the War News in New York—Shipping News—Advertisements.

SENATOR SUMNER, in a speech at the journalists' dinner in Washington on Saturday, said he did not know where the government was. Evidently he has discovered that it is not within reach of his whiplash.

THEY ALWAYS DO THINGS on a gigantic scale on the Pacific slope. A deficiency of four hundred thousand dollars in the bullion fund of the San Francisco Mint is mentioned by the Chicago *Tribune*, and nothing has been done about it by the government.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRYING to get up a McFarland case in Altoona, Pa.; but, so far as the tragedy part of the affair was concerned, it was a comparative failure, for no less than eight shots were fired by the injured at the injuring party without fatal effect.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE makes little practical advance in Boston. A recent request of the students of the Female Medical College for permission to attend the cases of female patients in the City Hospital was promptly and unequivocally denied by the trustees of that institution.

"THE GRAND TABERNACLE OF THE GALILEAN FISHERMEN" is the novel title given to a society in a bill introduced by the colored Senator, Revels, in Congress. We have had for centuries a See of Rome; now, we suppose, we are going to have a colored Sea of Galilee. Verily, the world moves!

ANOTHER FATAL NITRO-GLYCERINE explosion is chronicled. It occurred in Titusville, Pa.; but only one man was killed this time. Can not something be done to check these frightful occurrences? It seems to us that a State or general law might be passed requiring the exercise of more care in the management o this terrible explosive agent.

AMERICA AND SPAIN.—From Madrid we have a special telegram by cable, under date of yesterday, which assures us that United States Minister Sickles has concluded negotiations of an important character with the members of the King's Cabinet on behalf of the American people. There certainly existed an open international field for the exercise of the diplomatic talent of the representative of our government. The termination of the negotiations was celebrated by a fine *fête* tendered by General Sickles to the Spanish statesmen.

The Fall of Paris and the Collapse of France—Her Great Humiliation and Her Future Position in Europe.

The crushing disaster to France, the fall of Paris, the most astounding and momentous military and political event of modern times, is now a matter of history. Paris has fallen and France has collapsed; for Paris still is France. In a single campaign of six months she has suffered heavier losses and greater humiliations than in all her previous wars of the last two hundred years. Her infatuation in this war and her appalling punishment are without a precedent in history, excepting only the consequences to Mark Antony of the fatal blandishments of his Egyptian syren. As "the serpent of old Nile" was the ruin of Antony, so the charms of the Rhine have been the ruin of France. And what a contrast have we from this insane infatuation between the gay, brilliant, happy and flourishing Paris, when Napoleon, in July last, in all

The pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war,

set out for the conquest of the Rhine, and the Paris of to-day, amid the terrors of famine, anarchy and subjugation, which recall the frightful scenes enacted in Jerusalem under the siege of Titus!

Thus, with all our modern inventions of swift destruction, we have the barbarisms of war of eighteen hundred years ago reproduced in Paris, in the full blaze of our boasted civilization of the nineteenth century. What a subject is Paris and its surroundings, what a theme is Paris and France to the moral philosopher as they are to-day, shattered, mutilated, blackened by fire, and despoiled and laid waste by destructive armies! And all for what? All, as it appears, because Louis Napoleon would not have a Hohenzollern as King of Spain. Was there ever such a bald pretence or such criminal folly? But it was not the Hohenzollern—it was the Rhine—that drew Napoleon into this war, and it was Paris, it was France, that urged him on. There was he, in the Tuileries, the absolute master of France, "by the will of her people," and the arbiter of Europe. There was his regular imperial army of four hundred thousand effective men, supposed to be invincible with the chassepot and the mitrailleuse. There were his arsenals and military foundries and armories, equal to all demands; there was his Eastern frontier, bristling with impregnable fortresses; there was his iron-clad navy, hardly second to that of Great Britain: there was proud, gay imperial Paris, proof against a Holy Alliance in arms and unapproachable in the heart of France, with her forty millions of patriotic people. What chance had Prussia and her feeble German allies against such tremendous forces as these? France must have the line of the Rhine, and Paris shouted, "*A Berlin!*" for in Berlin the Rhine frontier of France was to be "rectified."

That was in July, and here at the end of January who is Napoleon? What is Paris, and where is France? Her unapproachable capital—held by the enemy—looks to his charity against the pangs of starvation; the legions still alive of her late invincible imperial army, more powerful than the legions which her "Little Corporal" led victoriously to Moscow, are held as prisoners of war in a foreign land; her impregnable frontier fortresses have changed hands; her iron-clad navy against the German coast, rendered powerless by the torpedo, has done nothing, and her forty millions of patriotic people, bewildered, demoralized, cowed and exhausted by their unparalleled disasters and losses, want peace, and have had enough of the Rhine. From Woerth, where MacMahon's crack imperial army column of fifty thousand men was all but destroyed; to Gravelotte, where Bazaine lost twenty thousand; thence to Sedan, where MacMahon's new army of one hundred and twenty thousand men was destroyed or captured, with the Emperor; thence to Strasbourg, where seventeen thousand men became prisoners, and to Metz, where one hundred and seventy-three thousand were surrendered, with the fortress, by Bazaine, and thence from a score of smaller misfortunes to the astounding captures with the surrender of Paris, we have the record of an unbroken series of defeats, and a schedule of losses in this astounding war, whereby France is practically disarmed and reduced to a second rate Power. Her losses in property all told, from August last, and within one-fifth of the area, will probably exceed in a cash valuation all the losses of our late rebel States in their ruinous four years' war for a Southern confederacy.

We see, however, from the evidences before us in our Southern States, how rapidly an industrious people recover from the ravages of a wasting war. France, in her productive industries, may during the living generation repair her losses from these six months of the destructive work of the German armies. The beauties of Paris and of its surroundings laid waste may be restored, and in all her mutilated cities and towns and ruined villages and factories her damages may be repaired; but as arbiter of Europe, and as the constant alarmist and disturber of the nations around her, France will be no more. Louis Napoleon's grand idea of the unity of nationalities, as developed in Italy, has settled him and France in the unity of the German family of States. Under their new empire, more powerful than France, they take the place of France, and they will hold it as the guardians of the peace of the Continent. Bismarck's great purpose in the unity of Germany is accomplished, and neither the German people nor their military system can be called aggressive. Strong in their new Western frontier defences, including the Vosges, the South German States will hardly be in line again of an aggressive war from France, and Prussia, no doubt, will take good care to maintain at least the neutrality of Luxembourg and Belgium in the North.

Against this new Germany and against her possible alliances with Russia in the North and Austria in the South, France—empire, kingdom or republic—must henceforward look for her support in the reconstruction of European affairs to England, Spain and Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden. Her campaigns over the Alps, as well as the Rhine, are otherwise ended. In truth, however, in being reduced by this war to her natural boundaries and to a river system entirely her own, and in being permanently relieved of the Rhine fever, which has troubled her for the last fifty years, we think that the new departure and the new *rôle* of France will be peace and the development of her internal resources, foreign trade and the arts of peace. Such, at all events, it ought to be; for, lying much deeper than all these superficial or accidental causes of military critics, there are causes for the results of this war which mark the decline of the military power of nations, and they reach the very foundations of the social system.

Much, regarding the future of France, will depend on the reorganization of her government—the task immediately before her. If this government is to be the imperial regency or an Orleanist king, there will, at least, be a good long reign of peace, as there was after the final restoration of Louis XVIII. Nor have we any fears from the establishment of the republic, omitting Gambetta and all of his tribe; for it is probable that a republic, with its numerous political elections and clashing political elements, would for a long time furnish the French people sufficient excitements and novelties as substitutes for the more costly excitements of war. We fear, however, that Gambetta and the three Juleses of his provisional establishment have made a bad show for the republic, and that the present probabilities are in favor of the recall of the Empress and the Prince Imperial from England, leaving the Emperor at Wilhelmshöhe for a few months longer—that is, until the public mind shall have settled down again into acquiescence in the empire. In that event we dare say the Emperor, too, will return, with all followers, just as the old Bourbons returned in 1815.

Revolutions in France Since 1789—The Example of 1814.

Since the year 1789 France has periodically proved herself to be the focus of European revolution. The revolution of 1789, which was rather held in check than brought to a close by the establishment of the Consulate in 1799 and by the establishment of the empire in 1804, not only completely changed the character of France, but convulsed Europe and gave birth to ideas which at intervals, more or less regular, have found expression in the political upheaving of the Continent. The establishment of the empire was not less a revolution than was the destruction of the monarchy. The restoration of the monarchy in 1814; the downfall of Charles the Tenth in 1830 and the accession to power of Louis Philippe; the fall of Louis Philippe and the proclamation of the republic in 1848; the *coup d'état* of 1851, followed, as it was, by the re-establishment of the empire in 1852—these mark the great changes which have taken place in France since the commencement of the great revolution.

Among all those revolutionary changes the only parallel to that which now exists is that of 1814. Then, as now, the foot of the invader was on French soil. Then, as now, Paris had surrendered and France was prostrate. Then, as now, hundreds of thousands of armed invaders were quartered in and around the unhappy city. The question raised by the allies immediately after the occupation was with whom they should treat in arranging a peace. The Emperor Alexander, who was the mouthpiece of the allied sovereigns, at a meeting held in the house of M. Talleyrand, where were the leading members of the Senate and the most distinguished characters in the French capital, stated that three courses were open to them—to treat with Napoleon, to establish a regency or to recall the *House of Bourbon*. France could have her choice. Talleyrand rose and said that the first two projects were inadmissible, as the peace of Europe could not be considered safe with Napoleon or any of his dynasty on the throne of France. The third was the only course which would be generally acceptable to the French people. On being questioned by the Emperor Alexander as to how he proposed to arrive at his object, Talleyrand replied that he would answer for the Senate, and that their example would be speedily followed by the whole French people. On the 1st of April the Senate assembled at the call of M. Talleyrand and appointed a provisional government. On the following day (April 2) the Senate formally dethroned Napoleon. The Corps Législatif, which had also been convened, endorsed the action of the Senate. In the course of a protracted sitting—which commenced on the evening of the 5th and lasted till seven o'clock in the morning of the 6th—the Senate agreed to call Louis XVIII. to the throne. On the 3d of May Louis, by the gate of St. Denis, entered Paris; and amid scenes of joyous excitement such as have seldom been witnessed the King took possession of the halls of his ancestors.

What is particularly interesting to us now is that the allied sovereigns and their representatives recognized and treated with the Senate and Corps Législatif. They accepted and dealt with the constituted authorities as they found them. The peculiarity of the situation to-day is that King William has two governments to deal with. There is a government *de facto*—a government self-constituted, with which he has had no choice but treat in the matter of the surrender. There is also the government *de jure*—a government legally constituted, and, so far as election goes, formally representative of the French people. King William, we may rest assured, will not recognize the revolutionary government. The question now is whether he will convene and negotiate with the Senate and Corps Législatif, or whether he will convoke a general assembly. It is more than likely that he will follow the example of 1814, thus recognizing the properly constituted authorities, and yet leaving France free to decide upon a form of government. At present, so far as we can see, the choice lies between the regency of the Empress and the restoration of the House of Orleans.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE OF PREACHERS have opened their crusade against Tom Murphy with great vehemence. They have sent a delegation to Washington to see to his removal. If this holy alliance really open out in this way upon the Collector, merely on a religious basis, we think they are doing a very foolish thing, which will have no effect beyond degrading their own religion.

THE WIFE MARKET in California is evidently overstocked. A callous-hearted jury in the Golden State fixed the price of wives at twenty-five hundred dollars—that being the amount Owen Dale was called upon to pay J. A. Berringer for stealing away the affections and person of Mrs. Berringer from her husband.

The Capitulation of Paris—Occupation of the French Forts—Rejoicings in Germany.

The Emperor of Germany, in a telegram from Versailles dated yesterday, informs the Empress Augusta in Berlin that an armistice for three weeks has been agreed on, that the forts around Paris are occupied by German troops and that the National Assembly of France is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. This, in brief, is the whole story. The struggle, so far as Paris is concerned, is over. The Germans hold the city, though they have not yet occupied it. The negotiations, which were opened by Jules Favre on the 25th, have closed with the surrender of the capital, and yesterday morning the German troops took possession of the forts surrounding the city.

From the HERALD's special correspondents at Versailles we have fuller particulars of the terms upon which the capital surrendered. For three weeks an armistice on land and on sea, for the purpose of arranging a peace, has been arrived at. The Army of Paris are for the present to remain prisoners of war within the city. No doubt by this time the fall of the capital has been announced throughout the whole of France, and the leaders of the armies in the provinces have already been made aware of the arrangement agreed upon between Jules Favre on behalf of the government in Paris and the German Chancellor. As yet we have not heard how the news has been received or what effect it has produced. In the terms which Bismarck submitted to Favre he sought not only the surrender of Paris, but submission throughout the length and breadth of France. The German Chancellor looks forward not alone to the capture of the capital, but to the attainment of peace, and peace on such terms as Germany is prepared to demand: not what France is willing to yield. With that characteristic promptness which distinguished the German leaders throughout the whole war, mention may be made of the fact that on Saturday night the terms of capitulation were signed, and on the following morning the German troops entered and took possession of Forts Noisy, Rosny, Nogent, Charenton, Montrouge, Vanvres and Bicêtre. To many persons within the beleaguered city the fact that Paris was on the eve of capitulation was unknown, and the first news of the surrender was broken to them from the altars where they went to pray to God for that peace, perhaps, which is, let us hope, near at hand.

In glancing at the position of Paris and the condition in which that famous city has been in for the past few weeks back we cannot help thinking that the day of relief comes not a moment too soon. The very worst elements within the city were beginning to make themselves evident. For a time the strong arm of the law was able to awe them into silence and keep down the utterances of the base and desperate men who are ever ready to inflame the passions of the miserable wretches who compose street mobs. The demonstration in front of the Hôtel de Ville, the forcing open of the jails in which Flourens and other desperate political leaders were confined, the demands for a sortie in force, all serve as indications to show what desperate measures entered the minds of a class of people who form no inconsiderable portion of the population of Paris. Even now fears prevail that riots exist within the capital. We hope these fears are groundless and that with the surrender of the city will end all the calamities which the citizens of Paris have been compelled to undergo.

Now that Paris has fallen and the Kaiser has won the great prize for which he struggled, let us hope that the armistice just concluded will be the forerunner of good. France stands not alone in her humiliation before the world. The destruction of her cities and towns, her devastated fields, her ruined homes, her desolated hearths and newly filled graves is a sad and mournful picture for a brave, chivalrous, but defeated people to reflect on. But look to Germany and see with what a price she has bought her triumph. Ask the German mother for her son: inquire of the German widow for her husband and the father of her little ones; ask the German orphans for their fathers. Where are they? Aye, German victories have been won at the expense of the best and most valuable blood of Germany. On French soil lay thousands of men who were torn from their homes and all they loved most dear to build up the glory of the German empire. Berlin and Frankfort rejoices over the fall of Paris and the triumph of German arms: but for us, let us thank God that the end of this dreadful struggle is near at hand, and, with the Emperor of Germany, express the longing that "may peace soon follow."

Paris, "Dear Paris," and the Ladies' Fashions After the War.

The ladies of New York, in common with their sisters of the whole civilized world, who think that they "might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion," are dying to have Paris, "dear Paris," reopened again with its latest fashions free to all comers. We fear, however, that the Paris fashions, immediately after the reopening of the city, would be somewhat out of date, like those of Richmond after the departure of Jeff Davis in pursuit of his vanishing Southern confederacy. Nor is it certain what will be the prevailing tone of the Paris fashions with the restoration of peace. During the brilliant feminine dispensation of the late empire under the magnificent Eugénie, beginning with the jupon, the Paris fashions were gorgeous and glorious; but, strangely enough, they reached the pinnacle of female glory under the immortal Worth, a man milliner, and an Englishman at that.

Worth, when last heard of outside, was still alive in Paris, and his precious life may still be spared to resume his triumphs in his lovely dresses; but we are afraid that this long siege, with its horse beef and its republican simplicities, has completely taken the starch out of Worth. At any rate, the tone of his fashions hereafter will depend upon the tones of the court. If Paris is to have a republican court her republican fashions will most likely be too common and ugly for our Fifth avenue, and so the German imperial Court at Berlin, with its splendid styles, may cut out Paris in New York and the United States. With the return of the Bonapartes, including the magnificent Eugénie, we know that Paris will again rule the four quarters of the globe with her fashions. Equally brilliant will be the ladies' styles from "sweet Paris" with the restoration of the Orleanists, for the young wife of the Count de Paris is said to be a very pretty woman and very much devoted to the prettiest personal decorations from head to foot—from the bonnet to the shoe. Republic, empire or kingdom, we must await the event.

In this very interesting view of the subject, we dare say that if the question of the continuance or abolition of the French republic were put to the women of New York and the United States, they, in behalf of women's rights to the prettiest and most costly dresses, would vote unanimously the *déchéance* of "that horrid republic," even if every man in the Union were to vote the other way.

The Churches Yesterday.

The beautiful snow which fell so gently yesterday, like the quality of mercy, was not strained, and it persuaded many good Christians that it was not worth their while to go to church. The services were slimly attended, but the sermons generally were of unusual interest. Dr. Rogers, at the South Reformed church, in Fifth avenue, under the text, "They of Italy salute you," took occasion to fling enormous doctrinal stones at the Vatican and abuse the Pope with an earnest zest which partook greatly of the spirit of those sincere Puritans who, two hundred years ago, so zealously burned witches and heretics for the glory of God. Dr. Armitage, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, preached a very cheerful and sustaining sermon, in which he especially enjoined upon his congregation that this was an exceedingly good world—a delicious world, he said—and he meant to stand by it until he reached a better one, which we are sure so whole-souled and pleasant a teacher as the good Doctor will certainly reach in good time. Rev. Mr. Hepworth, at the Church of the Messiah, also preached a sermon full of life and vim and progress. He did not believe in old stage coaches when we had railroads, nor in living up to a faith of the dead and gone ages when a truer and more beautiful faith had been eliminated from the experience of eighteen centuries. Our God is the God of Christ, and not of the Jews. Mr. Beecher, at Plymouth church, who always has a full audience, took occasion to say that there was too much church-going—a remark that very few of his reverend coworkers in the vineyards of the Lord could have found the heart to say yesterday. He qualified the remark, however, by saying that this church-going should be distributed more; that people who go twice on Sunday should go only once, in order, we suspect, that their expensive pews in the Beecher tabernacle may be used by strangers during the off hours. There were many church services yesterday of which we cannot treat in this brief *résumé*, but we touch upon them in our reports elsewhere, and there the stranger can seek them with no fear of rebuke from monopolist pewholders, and all persons of all sects and classes can lave their souls in the doctrine that to them is best.

The Ice Blockade in the Streets and the Rivers.

The snow and ice, twin born children of that paternal old winter which a few months ago we were all snapping our fingers at as a mild old gent who didn't amount to much, are taking full revenge upon us for our levity. They are the bears of the period, and are intent on devouring us for making fun of Elijah. The snow has choked all the avenues of the city, stalled all the cars and wheeled vehicles in town, dampened all the feet of our pedestrians and laid in store a full stock of colds and consumptions for indiscriminate distribution next spring and summer. Miscellaneous sleighing is no compensation for this thing of being miscellaneously slain. Gliding about on runners is no satisfactory equivalent for galloping consumptions, and jesting on the cold is wretched satisfaction for colds on the chest. The beautiful snow takes these revenges on us for scoffing at old winter, and the snow is no "slouch" in retaliation. The ice is not behind the snow in its efforts at revenge. It feels no sentiment of pity for us. Its severity is intense and it has no melting mood. East river and the Hudson are occupied by hosts of it bent on giving us a severe lesson. Long glistening cakes of it lie low along the water's surface, and muddy, slushy, bucketsful appear and disappear among the whiter and firmer masses. Small gorges of ice sweep majestically down the streams, driving with their whole force against the ferryboats, and huge floes, with no flow of reason at all, break themselves into tiny bits against the buckets of the paddle-wheels.

But the ice has its revenges. Now and then an immense mass, reinforced at every eddy by smaller masses, comes crushing and pushing down the river, and until its slow length has been dragged along beyond the ferry piers crossing is stopped entirely. On Friday night, or rather Saturday morning, from midnight until half-past three o'clock, the Fulton ferry steamers were closely besieged in their slips by a threatening line of investing ice on one side and a clamorous and indignant band of nightworkers, printers, night editors, milkmen and revellers on the other. No indignant clamors, however, could move the ice nor ruffle the calm temper of the benignant old gentlemen who sit at the gates and calmly take your money with the intimation that the boats may go out at any moment, and the oppressed representatives of the public were compelled to wait—wait three mortal hours, too, before they could cross, spending the time in tramping from one ferry slip to the others trying to happen upon some boat that was willing to make the passage. There is one gleam of comfort in these exactions of the ice blockade. We can take our cool revenge next summer by devouring ice at something less than six cents a pound, and the cause of the Brooklyn Bridge is so strengthened that in the course of ages we may have one.

CHINA.

A Tartar Rebellion—Alarming Progress of the Insurgents.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

A revolt has broken out among the Tartars in China, and at last accounts it had reached alarming proportions. The rebels had seized many points of importance.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

Minister Sickles Concludes Important Negotiations with the Spaniards.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

The HERALD special correspondent in Madrid telegraphs from the Spanish capital, under date of this morning, the following despatch for transmission to New York by the cable. He says:—United States Minister Sickles has just given a grand state banquet to the members of King Amadeus' Cabinet and the diplomatic corps accredited to the Court.

The *fête* was tendered by Major General Sickles to celebrate the conclusion of important negotiations between the United States of America and the Spanish Crown, which he has conducted in his official capacity.

EXPECTING THE QUEEN.

The HERALD correspondent adds:—King Amadeus, attended by a royal suite, will leave Madrid on the 4th of February and journey to the coast to meet and receive his wife, the Queen of Spain.

The Queen will leave Turin on the 12th of February for Madrid.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Elections for the Cortes will commence late in February.

VISITATION BY FLOODS.

Inundations in the Northern provinces have done much damage to property.

Cabinet Finance and Adjustment of Taxation.

MADRID, Jan. 28, 1871.

The *Imparcial* foreshadows, though unable to publish details, an important financial measure affecting general interests.

The reported project to raise a loan on the tobacco revenues is pronounced unfounded.

NEUTRAL IN THE WAR.

The government has resolved to warn the French and Prussian war vessels now in the harbor of Vigo to leave, and will fix the exact time for their departure.

ENGLAND.

Premier Gladstone on the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, who urged the settlement of the Alabama claims, said, "he could assure them that her Majesty's government had given its assent to every allowable proceeding looking to a settlement, and was still so disposed, believing that the long unsettled state of the controversy was disadvantageous to both countries."

The Parliamentary Tactics Canvassed in the Clubs.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

A rumor which has been in circulation, that on the opening of Parliament Mr. Disraeli intended to challenge a vote of confidence in the Ministry, is pronounced groundless.

Smallpox Epidemic.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1871.

The smallpox has become epidemic in London. The rapid increase of mortality causes alarm. The deaths from the disease, which in the first week in January were 73, in the third week increased to 188.

BELGIUM.

Democratic Agitation—Sympathy with the French Republic.

LIEGE, Jan. 28, 1871.

A meeting of workingmen is announced in Verviers in favor of the recognition of the French republic by Belgium. A disturbance is apprehended and troops have been sent there.

ITALY.

The Removal to Rome Sanctioned by the Senate.

FLORENCE, Jan. 27, 1871.

The bill removing the capital of the kingdom to Rome passed the Senate by a vote of 94 yeas to 39 nays. A resolution complimentary to the city of Florence was adopted.

ROME AND THE CHURCH.

Pere Hyacinthe and the Pope.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1871.

Père Hyacinthe writes to *La Liberté* denying the validity of the Pope's Encyclical and Syllabus and denouncing generally the hierarchical pretensions of the See of Rome.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER DISASTER.

More Dead Bodies Found—Eighty-Seven Lives in All Believed to Have Been Lost—No Cause Yet Discovered for the Explosion—Nobody to Blame but the Boilers.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29, 1871.

The bodies recovered from the Arthur have been identified as those of Mrs. Jennie Uller, of Golcond, Ill., and Martha Graney, second steward, Maysville, Ky. Another body, believed to be that of Miss Paxter, Philadelphia, was found on the Arkansas shore to-day. The following are also believed to be lost:—James Neagle, deck hand, Dubuque, Iowa; Charles and Andrew Cole, boys, Leavenworth, and Peter Benton, striker, Memphis; Albert Rose, striker, Carlisle, Ill.; William M. Gregon, cabin boy, St. Paul, Minn.; Albert Cranch, passenger. It is now believed that eighty-seven lives were lost by the disaster.

The following saved have not been reported:—Joseph Reed, striker; Patrick Roberts, Samuel W. Ullery, carpenter, St. Louis; Fred. Halstine, W. T. Foster, A. Brysor, James Sith, roosters; Jerry Mack, Chicago; Timothy Barr, Cincinnati; Fred. Moralt, Pittsburg; Charles McKinney, Louisville, deck hands.

The wounded are all doing well, and it is believed none of them will die.

The second engineer, who was on duty at the time, says everything was working well up to the time of the explosion; that the boiler was carrying less than 120 pounds of steam, and was allowed 126. He had just tried the water and found it all right. One of the boilers was blown aft the rudder post and smashed the yawl, while the other, it is believed, was driven through the hull, causing the vessel to sink.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

January 30.

1866—The boiler of the steamer Missouri exploded on the Ohio river and killed eighty persons...... The boiler of the steamer Miami exploded and killed 100 persons on the Arkansas river.

1863—The Surrey theatre, London, destroyed by fire.

1852—The Sioo-Tehuantepec road formally opened at Minatitlan, Mexico.......Lawrence Reilly executed in Brooklyn for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law.......Hiram Knickerbocker executed for the murder of Mr. Rackner, in Buffalo, N. Y.

1836—British transport Sea Horse, with 300 lives, lost at sea.

1785—Lord Metcalf, the English statesman, born.

1775—Walter Savage Landor, the poet, born.

1649—King Charles I. of England beheaded.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 29—11:30 A. M.—Consols 92⅝ for money and the account. American securities firmer; five-twenty bonds, 1862, 91; 1865, 90½; 1867, 89½; ten-forties, 89¾. American stocks—Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28½.

LONDON, Jan. 29—2:30 P. M.—Consols 92⅝ for money and the account. American securities and stocks unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—11:30 A. M.—Cotton tending upwards; middling uplands, 7⅝d.; middling Orleans, 8d. a 8⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—2:30 P. M.—Cotton firm and prices unchanged. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—4:30 P. M.—Cotton loading at Savannah on ship named sold at 8¼d. for middlings. Cotton from New Orleans at sea for this port sold at 8⅜d. for middlings.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—2:30 P. M.—Wheat—California white, 12s. Corn—No. 2 mixed new, 35s. 6d. Flour—Western, 28s.; red Western wheat, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s 6d. a 11s. 1d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—4 P. M.—The market is firmer.

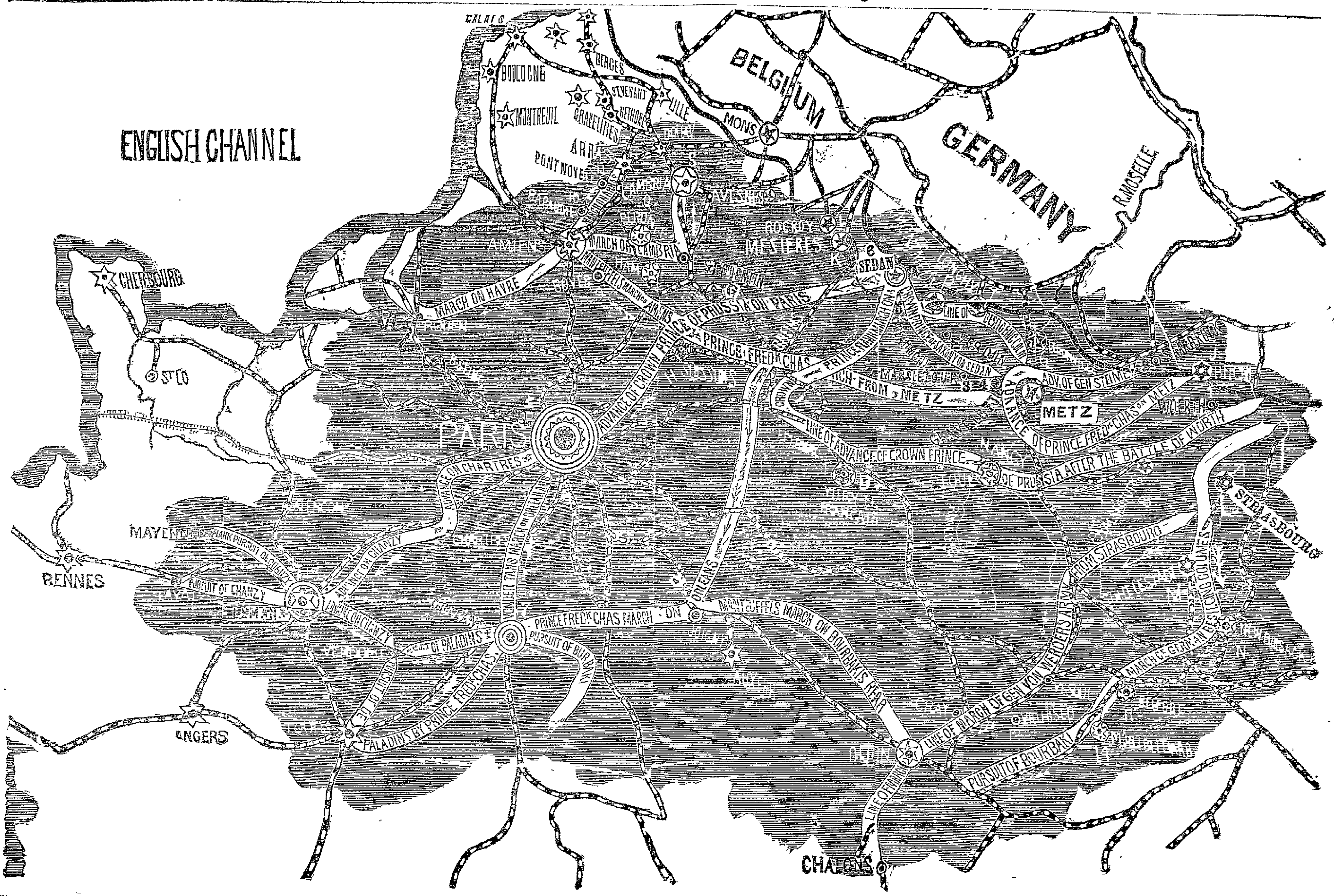
LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—2:30 P. M.—Pork, 99s.; beef, 115s.; lard, 69s.; bacon, 59s. 6d. for short rib middles.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 29.—Petroleum closed at 59f. for standard white.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

Map and Diagram of the Scene of Hostilities in France---Lines of March of the German Armies—Extent of Territory Overrun---Locations of the Battle Fields---The Fortresses Besieged.



REFERENCES.

- ◎ Important Cities Besieged or Taken.
- ◎ Important Battle Fields.
- ◎ General Battle Fields of the War.
- ✪ Fortresses Besieged.

Letters A, B, C Locate the Places Besieged.

Figures 1, 2, 3 Denote the Battle Fields.

Note 1---The Lines of March Explain Themselves.

Note 2---The Heads of the Arrows Indicate the Directions of the Marches.

THE BATTLE FIELDS.

No. 1—WOERTH.—Fought on the 6th of August, 1870, resulting in the defeat of Marshal MacMahon by the Crown Prince of Prussia.

No. 2—FORBACH.—Fought on the 6th of August, 1870 on the heights between Saarbruck and Forbach, resulting in the defeat of Frossard's corps by the Germans, under General Steinmetz.

No. 3—MARS LE TOUR.—Fought on the 16th of August, 1870, between the armies of Marshal Bazaine and Prince Frederick Charles. An indecisive action.

No. 4—GRAVELOTTE.—Fought on the 18th of August, 1870. Marshal Bazaine's army forced back upon and shut up in Metz.

No. 5—BEAUMONT.—Fought on the 29th of August, 1870. De Failly's French corps surprised and cut to pieces by the forces of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

No. 6—SEDAN.—Fought on the 30th and 31st of August and the 1st of September, 1870, resulting in the complete defeat of the French by the combined forces of the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Crown Prince of Saxony. The Emperor Napoleon, Marshal McMahon and the entire French army surrendered prisoners of war. This series of engagements is known as the battles of Sedan, although the fighting on the first two days was at some distance from the fortress.

No. 7—ORLEANS.—*First* battle near Orleans, fought October 10 and 11. The French defeated and driven out of the city by the Germans under General Von der Tann.

Second battle near Orleans, fought November 9 and 10. Von der Tann defeated and driven from the city by the French under De Paladines.

Third battle near Orleans, fought December 1 to 5. De Paladines completely defeated by the German army under Prince Frederick Charles.

No. 8—GRAY.—Fought November —. The French defeated by the Germans under Von Werder.

No. 9—BOVES.—Fought near Amiens, November 27. The French defeated by the Germans under Manteuffel.

No. 10—PONT NOYELL.—Fought December 22-23. An indecisive action, although the Germans remained masters of the field.

No. 11—BAPAUME.—Fought January 3, 1871. An indecisive action although the French remained masters of the field.

No. 12—VILLERSEXEL.—Fought January 10. Von Werder defeated by the French under Bourbaki.

No. 13—LE MANS.—Fought January 11-12. Chanzy completely defeated by the Germans under Prince Frederick Charles.

No. 14—MONTBELLIARD(?)—Fought between Belfort and Montbelliard January 11-12-13. Bourbaki defeated by the Germans under Von Werder.

The foregoing were the distinctive battles of the war. There were numerous minor engagements which cannot be dignified by the name of battle. General engagements were fought at Paris and Metz, during the sieges of these places, and are noted under the head of "Places Besieged."

THE SIEGES.

A—STRASBOURG.—Invested by the Germans August 18, surrendered September 27, 1870.

B—PHALSBOURG.—Invested by the Germans August 15: surrendered December 12, 1870.

C—TOUL.—Invested August 19; surrendered to the Germans September 22.

D.—VITRY LE FRANCAIS—Invested August 21; surrendered August 24.

E—VERDUN.—Invested August 23; surrendered to the Germans November 9. A severe engagement was fought here, resulting in the repulse of the Crown Prince of Saxony.

F—METZ.—Invested August 19; surrendered to the Germans October 26. Several severe engagements, in all of which the French were repulsed, were fought during the investment, brought on by Bazaine's efforts to pierce the investing line. The most noteworthy occurred on August 30 and 31.

G—LAON.—Invested September 5; surrendered to the Germans September 9.

H—SOISSONS.—Invested September 18; surrendered to the Germans October 16.

I—PARIS.—Invested September 19; surrendered to the Germans January 27, 1871. Three severe engagements were fought here, brought on by sorties. The first took place September 29, resulting in the defeat of Vinoy; the second was fought on November 30 and December 2, resulting in the defeat of Ducrot, and the last on January 19, 1871, resulting in the defeat of Trochu.

J—BITCHE.—Completely invested about September 20. The date of its surrender has never been given.

K—MEZIERES.—Invested September 14; surrendered January 4, 1871. The fortress was twice besieged. The first time the siege was voluntarily raised by the Germans for a brief period.

L—ROCROY.—Invested about the latter part of October; surrendered a few days later.

M—SCHELESTADT.—Invested October 2; surrendered to the Germans October 24.

N—NEUF BRISACH.—Invested October 23; surrendered to the Germans November 10.

O—THIONVILLE.—Invested October 28; surrendered to the Germans November 24

P—MONTMEDY.—Invested September 16; surrendered to the Germans December 14.

Q—PERRONNE.—Invested December 24; surrendered to the Germans January 10, 1871.

R—BELFORT.—Invested November 8, not surrendered at last accounts

S—CAMBRAI.—Invested January 20; not surrendered at last accounts.

T—LONGWY.—Invested January 16, surrendered January 25. Longwy was invested for a brief while in September, 1870, but the Germans abandoned the siege and did not return till January 16.

There were several other sieges of small places, which lasted but a few days. Of these we may mention Ham, St. Quentin and Le Fere.

PARIS.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles and Berlin.

Details of the Surrender of the French Capital.

Despatch from the Emperor William to the Empress.

All the Paris Forts in Possession of the Germans.

The French Garrison to Remain in the City as Prisoners of War.

Maintenance of Order Entrusted to the National Guards.

Extensive Preparations for Revictualling Paris.

A THREE WEEKS' ARMISTICE CONCLUDED.

Summoning of a National Assembly to Meet at Bordeaux.

REPORT OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Despatch to the Empress—The Surrender of Paris Announced—A National Assembly to Meet at Bordeaux—Congratulations.

LONDON, Jan. 29—4:30 P. M.

The Emperor William has sent the following telegraphic despatch to the Empress Augusta:—

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29—2 P. M.

Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed.

The regulars and Mobiles are to be retained in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as arms are surrendered.

The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions, the ground between opposing lines to be neutral.

This is the reward of patriotism, heroism and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy! May peace soon follow. WILHELM.

THE PARIS FORTS OCCUPIED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Occupation of the Paris Forts by the Germans.

LONDON, Jan. 29—5:30 P. M.

A Versailles despatch, just received, says.—

The Twelfth Saxon corps at ten o'clock this morning occupied Romainville, Noisy, Rosny and Nogent; the Bavarians Charenton, Montrouge and Vanvres, and the Silesian corps Avry and Bicêtre.

THE ARMISTICE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

An Armistice for Three Weeks Agreed Upon—Terms of Surrender.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Berlin telegraphs from that city under date of to-day the following despatch:—

An armistice on land and sea has been agreed upon for a space of three weeks. The French army in Paris will remain as prisoners in the city for the present. All the forts are to be surrendered.

Signing of the Capitulation Terms.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

A despatch from Versailles announces that Bismarck signed on Saturday, with M. Favre, the capitulation of all the Paris forts, and an armistice of three weeks on land and sea, the Army of Paris to remain prisoners of war within the capital.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Terms Granted—Signing of the Treaty—Details of the Capitulation.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles telegraphs under date of yesterday the following additional intelligence. He says.—

PARIS CAPITULATED.

Yesterday evening Jules Favre, accompanied by the Chief of Staff of General Vinoy, returned to Versailles. To-day it is understood that the terms of capitulation have been fully agreed upon. The garrison of Paris capitulates upon the same terms as at Sedan and Metz. The regulars and Gardes Mobile will be held as prisoners of war and the officers either paroled or held as prisoners, these terms not to extend to officers charged with breaking their parole and who are left to take their chance of capture.

THE TERMS.

The garrison will march out of Paris, and will be conveyed in detachments to Germany or be conveyed to such French fortresses in possession of the Germans as the authorities may prescribe. The German troops will take possession of the forts, and the Emperor of Germany and the officers of the Prussian Guards will enter Paris.

THE FULL TERMS UNKNOWN.

The full terms of the surrender are not yet known, but it is supposed that they embrace the immediate election of representatives to the Corps Législatif, with power for finally settling terms of peace.

LATER—AN ARMISTICE AGREED UPON.

A telegram from Versailles to the London *Times*, dated January 27, says that Jules Favre returned from Paris at eight o'clock that morning, with General Beaufort and others. An armistice was agreed upon, to extend throughout the whole of France. The terms of capitulation have been arranged.

GENERAL DETAILS.

Paris is to pay 200,000,000 francs.

The entire garrison of Paris, except the National Guard, surrender their arms.

The armistice expires on the 19th of February.

Receipt of the News at the British Foreign Office.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

A despatch has been received at the British Foreign Office confirming in full the previous reports of the capitulation of Paris, to which it adds that one division of troops of the line, besides the National Guard, will not be required to disarm, and communication with Paris is provisionally restricted.

REVICTUALLING PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

An English Committee of Relief for Paris—Provisions to be Forwarded.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1871.

At a meeting held at the Mansion House yesterday for the relief of non-combatants in and around Paris the Lord Mayor received and read a note from Earl

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE

A.—The Houris of Mahomet's Paradise are described in the Koran as beautiful creatures, made of milk and musk, and fragrant as lovely, but three drops of PHALON'S new fragrant perfume, "I LOVE YOU," on the handkerchief of a mortal maiden, will surround her with such an atmosphere of delicious perfume as never was dreamed of by prophet or poet in "Araby the Blest." Sold by all druggists.

A Cold Seems a Small Affair.—Most People neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then; that is, take DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, the well known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all Druggists.

A.—Balls and Parties.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and ... at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A. A.—Royal Havana Supplementary. ... drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., ... Chatham.

A.—Flowers are the Symbols of Love in the ... East. Their fragrance, says an Oriental poet, is the silent language of affection. If this is so, PHALON'S new, famous perfume, "I LOVE YOU," is the most appropriate of all presents for a lover to make to the fair lady, for its intense and enduring odor might well express the depth and permanence of his passion. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Diamonds Bought and Sold, and Money ... by GEORGE C. ALLEN, ... Broadway, and ... Nicholas Hotel.

Mailed Free for 25 Cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lecture on Nervous Debility ... with cases ... Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for ... kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Scofula Cures Consumption and Skin Diseases after other remedies have failed, purifies the blood, ... vitalized and bright.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE CRISIS IN PARIS.

Who Will Rule France After the Fall of the Capital?

Herald Special History of the Capitulation.

The Causes Which Induced It and Its Probable Consequences.

Napoleon's Insult to King William at Ems and the French War Cry of "As at Jena, and on to Berlin."

The Prussian Reply as It Was Re-Echoed to Paris.

Retrospect of the Military Operations from "the Baptism of Fire" at Saarbruck.

Who Will Come Next—Prussian Soldiers, a Constituent Assembly, a Restoration of Eugenie and Her Son, or a Return of the Bourbons.

Titles, Claims and Dynastic Interests.

"What would come after Paris?" Such was the question which prevailed in the world of fashion, of art, of literature and song, and among the *dilettanti* of the North, the East and the far West, since the day when the French capital appeared in its resurrected beauty after Waterloo and the military desecrations of the allied occupation of 1815. The same query presents itself this morning, and in a still more pressing, urgent shape, for reply. In the first instance it was asked, to a very considerable extent, by sympathizing peoples whose sensibilities were so acute in their friendliness for France that they were moved to interpret every necessary act of the military power executed in the French capital as one of absolute vandalism. At this moment it has to to be replied to by a world which beholds a grand centre of industrial economy, a brilliant fountain of enlightenment and a solid focus of deposit for royal power, and the rule of legitimate authority in Europe disrupted, despoiled, and on the point of being "stamped out" by one united and gigantic war-making nation; by Prussia, followed, whether cordially or unwillingly matters not, by the remainder of Germany in arms.

It is, indeed, the question of the day. It affects dynasties and dynastic settlements, the peoples, their commerce and future form of government. Democracy and aristocracy, royalty and right are in the balance, and William, Emperor of Germany, holds in his hand a flaming sword—blood red with victory—which he stands ready to throw in the scale, somewhat after the fashion of Brennus, the Gaul, and so bring history to a standstill, create a new era of date for posterity, and vindicate the doctrine of the savans of ethnology, who assert that the Teuton is really the indestructible element of humanity and that the Celtic Caucasian has had his day and beholds the "glory departed from his house."

A HERALD SPECIAL RETROSPECT AS IT WAS AND MAY BE IN FRANCE.

The HERALD has specially reported the current history of the war between Prussia and France in a series of cable telegrams since the very moment of its first inception—on the 5th of July, 1870—when Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern accepted the crown of Spain, to the 14th of the same month, when the King of Prussia refused to receive M. Benedetti, Napoleon's Minister, at Ems; thence to the promulgation of the declaration of hostilities on the 16th of the same month—next day—by the Emperor of France, and on to Saarbruck, and the "baptism" of young Louis by fire, and to Sedan, and the surrender of the sword of the *coup d'état* and of Charlemagne, and to Wilhelmshöhe and the captivity, and to Eugénie and the Prince Imperial in exile at Chiselhurst, down to yesterday, when we announced to the startled, yet not surprised, people of the American Continent the confirmation of our first news that Paris had capitulated to the Germans; that republican France may secure peace by the cession of the province of Alsace and that part of the province of Lorraine known as German Lorraine; by the payment to the conqueror of a money indemnity of one thousand millions of francs; by the surrender to him of forty war ships from the French fleet, and by the transfer of one of the colonies now held by France to the North German Confederation.

This present point of the military *finale* of the war between France and Prussia, the capitulation of Paris, was, as we have said, startling. It could not have been, it was not, unexpected. Europe had engaged herself during some few weeks past in preparing the minds of the different populations for the reception of the intelligence.

The assemblage of the London Conference, called ostensibly for a consideration of the subject of the revision of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 and the Black Sea navigation question, constituted a legitimate tribunal, set the precedent of the meeting of a recognized council which could, and may, consider and treat a settlement of the sequences of the great struggle on the Continent.

M. Jules Favre displayed the flag of France, asking for a constitutional definition of the crisis at the hands of the monarchs, settling the question—which the Emperor of Germany avoided, as being one for the council room, in such a strictly rigid manner—What will be the issue of this terrible conflict; will you consent to baptize the French democracy, or will you proclaim your faith in the infallibility of divine right and restore the throne of the Bonapartes, take back the Empress Eugénie and her son, protect a Paris regency, recall the Bourbons, and say to the toilers who support you, "Once a king always a king," and you must put up with it?

THE PRUSSIANS INEXORABLE AGAINST PARIS.

At the same moment both the sovereigns and their subjects beheld the Emperor of Germany pushing on the war to the very direst extremity against Paris.

His Majesty did not conceal his determination to subject the capital of France to his triumphant arms.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY IN THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.

On New Year's day last, 1871, King William held his royal levee in the Hall of Mirrors of the ancient palace of Versailles. Standing in the midst of his officers he replied to their words of fealty and congratulation as follows:—

The great events which must have preceded our celebration of such a day in such a place are due to your heroism and perseverance, and to the bravery of the soldiers. Our goal (Paris) is, however, still unattained. Important tasks remain to be performed before we shall have achieved a lasting peace, and it would be censurable to make any peace which involves the continuation of the duties which have brought you here.

This was reiterated, and by the highest authority in Germany, the sovereign fiat that Paris must fall, the royal *delenda* of French hope and glory.

THE GERMAN SIEGE OF PARIS—HIS SOLDIERS MAKE GOOD THE WORDS OF WILLIAM.

The Prussian troops were at the same moment giving the most substantial assurances of the power which stood behind the Emperor William's authority, and which would, as it has, enable him to make his words good.

On the 3d of January the Prussian army gained the battle of Pont Noyelles, in the north of France.

On the 4th of January the Prussian soldiers surprised a French force on the left bank of the Seine, near to Rouen, capturing cannon, colors and prisoners.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

On the 5th of January the Prussian artillery serving in the army of investment of Paris commenced to bombard the French capital actively. Shells were thrown among the doomed inhabitants from St. Cloud, Meudon, Clamart and Chantillon. The fire reached Neuilly, Porte Maillot, Avenue Impératrice, the Champ de Mars, Les Invalides, Avenue Rue de Rome and the Garden of the Luxembourg. The proudest mementos of French chivalry and beauty and love were violated by the cannon of the conquerors.

The German gunners employed on the southern, eastern and western lines of the beleaguering circle were active also, but their fire fell short of Paris.

FRENCH DEFEATS IN THE FIELD.

On the 10th of January Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia defeated the French Army of the Loire in a bloody battle at Le Mans. The carnage was dreadful. Fifteen thousand French soldiers—as we were told by our cable telegrams—had fallen, before five o'clock in the evening, from the opening of the engagement at early dawn, and the "baptism of fire" at Saarbruck was washed out in a torrent of French blood.

Le Mans surrendered to the Germans the same evening, and the French cry of "As at Jena, and on to Berlin"—which was uttered in Paris on Wednesday, the 6th of July, 1870—was completely silenced by the steady resolve of the Prussian commanders, expressed in the words "To and for Paris."

JENA AND LE MANS.

The light of Jena was eclipsed by the lurid gleam reflected from Le Mans.

A RAIN OF PRUSSIAN FIRE ON PARIS.

Paris was again bombarded by the Prussian artillery the same day—January 10. A storm—a hail of Prussian shells fell into the quarter of the city which lies between the Hotel Invalides and the Odeon.

PORTIONS OF THE CITY IN FLAMES.

On the 12th of January fire—a conflagration in Paris—came to the aid of the Prussians. Several buildings in the city were in flames at the very moment when women and children were being killed in their beds by the effects of the shot of the enemy.

The Prussians carried on a terrible cannonade against Fort Montrouge the same day.

PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD.

January the 16th General Manteuffel took command of the German Army of the Vosges.

BISMARCK'S ASSAULTS FROM THE CABINET.

From the Cabinet in Berlin Premier Count Bismarck officially indicted the French military commanders of a habitual violation of the usages of civilized war, so that the democracy of France was assailed continuously and unceasingly both by the sword and pen of the Prussians.

DRAWING NEARER TO THE CITY.

On the 19th of January the St. Denis defence works near Paris were assailed successfully by the Prussians.

TROCHU DESPAIRS.

On the 21st of January General Trochu, who had commanded in Paris, resigned his military authority to the hands of the members of the French Committee of National Defence and declared that he was willing to continue to act as "Civil Governor" of the capital.

LONGWY SURRENDERS.

January 24, Longwy, a French position on the Belgian frontier, surrendered to the Prussian troops.

NEGOTIATING TO BREAK THE FALL.

During all this latter period—from the 17th to the 27th of January—diplomatic correspondence and negotiations were being carried on from London to Versailles, from St. Petersburg to Constantinople—indeed, from all the great capitals to Paris—on the subject of the London Conference.

PARIS CAPITULATES.

London received, however, a new sensation last Friday, January 27, when her people were told the news—"Paris has capitulated." 'Change and the West End were excited, just as they were when their frequenters and residents heard of the surrender of General Lee to Grant, and beheld, subsequently in Richmond, the fruits of the "belligerent right" recognition of the British Ministry, almost as they see to-day the consequences of a "neutral non-interference" between Prussia and France and Paris.

WHAT WILL COME AFTER PARIS FALLS? WHO WILL RULE FRANCE?

The contents and tenor of the special cable telegrams from Europe which we publish to-day—military and civil—go to sustain the correctness of the influence of our first premises as to the necessity of an immediate reply to the question, "What will come after Paris?"

This means, in reality, Who will rule in France, and according to what fashion will she be ruled after this German conquest?

Will the Emperor of Germany, King William, subject the people to a continued military sway of the Prussians; will the French democracy establish a republic; will the French Constituent Assembly be organized after a general election and permitted to declare the form of government; or will the Prussians restore the Bonapartes in the person of the Empress Eugénie as regent, her son as heir apparent and the liberated captive of Wilhelmshöhe as First Councillor of State; or, finally, will the monarchs of Europe unite for the accomplishment of a recall of the Bourbons, and—as we have already intimated in the commencement—a vindication by this means for the moment of the principle of divine right?

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S POSITION.

In reply to the first query we have the assurance of the King of Prussia himself that Germany will not attempt to hold France, and that his armies will retire from French soil after having been guaranteed a national security from French aggression on the German frontier in the future, of the continued dismantlement of the fortresses of Strasbourg, Metz and other garrisoned places which threatened his people, of a promise that such strongholds shall not be built in after years within a certain distance of the Rhine border, and of the payment of a heavy portion of the cost of the war by the French, and the cession of territory in Alsace and Lorraine.

That the Emperor of Germany intends to remain faithful to the grand idea and retire from France is made manifest by our latest cable reports from London and Berlin.

On the 26th of January we published a cable telegram, dated in Berlin on the previous day, which reached us by way of London, and said:—

"A conference of the representatives of the neutral Powers has been held at the Foreign Office here (in Berlin), at which the following basis for peace was arrived at:—The recognition of the German empire by the other Powers, the payment by France of an indemnity to Germany of 12,000,000,000 francs, the razing of two fortresses on the German frontier and the cession of a portion of Alsace."

Such assertions and statements, notwithstanding the existence of apparent contradictions as to point in the despatches, go far to prove that Germany will not attempt to hold France by military force, whatever the German people may do hereafter in the way of subjecting the French by their Pan-Slavist Germanizing [illegible] and their continued social presence in France and the admixture of the races by marriage.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC—CAN THE DEMOCRACY TAKE THE REINS?

Will the French people establish a republic? To the eyes of the men who have held rule in Paris, since the fall of Napoleon to the days of the capitulation of the city to the Prussians, a republic has been established.

It is not perfect, however.

On the 5th of August, 1870, the French people heard of the defeats of their armies, under command of Bonaparte, at Saarbruck and Wissembourg.

Paris was humiliated and angered. Its democracy growled in defeat, blamed everybody in authority and burst forth into actual violence in the streets. They attacked the residences of Prussian traders in the city.

They had just commenced to feel ashamed of their flag as it was borne by the Bonaparte.

On the 6th of August last the Prince Royal of Prussia defeated Marshal MacMahon and his French army at Woerth.

The rout of the French at Hagenau followed.

Napoleon was not in Paris.

The Emperor left the Palace of St. Cloud on Thursday, the 28th of July, 1870, to join the army. Eugénie, his wife, the Empress, accompanied him to the railroad depot, near Paris, where he separated from her with the words, "Soon return."

He had placed France under the government of a regency—which was provided for after his accession to imperial power—having the Empress at its head, assisted by his cousin, Prince Napoleon, and with the succession vested in his son, Louis, the Prince Imperial.

On the 2d of August the Emperor commanded at Saarbruck.

He was defeated.

His Majesty was forced to telegraph the disastrous news to the Parisians from Metz.

The frowns of the French democracy grew darker,

On the 6th of August, 1870, the Prussian troops commenced to march on Paris.

The Prince Imperial of France returned to the French capital from the field next day—the 7th of August.

The Empress Regent issued a proclamation the same day calling on the French to persevere in the war; but at the very moment of its announcement the royal lady had surrounded herself in the Tuileries with the soldiers of the Imperial Guard.

Paris remained deeply agitated on the 9th of August.

Frenchmen were beginning to exclaim that they could fight the battles of their country more victoriously under a popular leader than it was being done under Marshal Bazaine. Ay, even under their favorite leader, Changarnier, who had joined the forces at Metz by virtue of a Bonaparte commission.

M. Emile Ollivier resigned his office as Premier of France the same day, August 9.

France was divided in sentiment; the people commenced to experience the results of an agitation at once impelling them forward toward the "reds" and restraining backward, toward royalty.

M. Ollivier being out of office by his own act, the Empress Regent of France formed a new Ministry.

It was a Cabinet for war and a Cabinet for Bonapartism, composed as follows:—

Count Palikao, Minister of war.
De la Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Henri Chevreau, Minister of the Interior.
Grandperret, Minister of Justice.
De Genouilly, Minister of the Marine.
Pierre Magne, Minister of Finance.
Jerome David, Minister of Public Works.
Jules Brame, Minister of Public Instruction.
Clement Duvernois, Minister of Commerce.
Busson-Billault, President of the Councils of State.

The very first announcement which was made by the Minister of War was that "intelligence had been received that the army endured frightful losses in the battle of Woerth."

This official acknowledgment of the consequences of a terrible defeat rendered the Parisians almost violent.

During the evening they heard that the Prince Imperial, Louis Bonaparte, was in London.

This alarmed them.

On the 11th of August the voice of the conqueror was heard even in Paris. King William of Prussia issued a proclamation, dated at Saarbruck, addressed "to the French nation," in which he said that "Prussia warred not on France, but on Bonaparte." His Majesty thus loosened the very keystone of the Bonapartist claim to the crown, and should a Napoleon restoration succeed as the "after Paris" of to-day, he will be involved in the contradiction that the torrent of blood which has been shed by France and Germany during the war has been spilled in vain.

MM. Thiers and Magne expressed themselves in ardent support of the war principle of France after they had read the Prussian manifesto.

The wave of an actual combat was, for a moment, rolled back on the Prussians in the field.

On the 16th of August Marshal Bazaine reported a defeat of the German army between Doncourt and Vionville, with heavy loss to the Prussians.

The same day King William's officers told him they had defeated the French near Metz.

Paris seethed to and fro, for France and against Bonaparte, and again for Bonaparte and "against France," as it was termed, during the remaining day of August.

THE SURRENDER OF SEDAN.

On the 2d of September Napoleon Bonaparte the Third surrendered to the King of Prussia after the battle of Sedan.

PARIS IN REVOLUTION.

On the 3d of September (Saturday) 1870, a general democratic agitation for the attainment of a French republic was commenced in Paris.

It was continued during the night.

M. Rochefort was liberated from prison, where he had been confined for the utterance of "seditious language" against Bonaparte, during the early hours of the morning.

Next day—Sunday, September 4—General Trochu was called to the head of affairs by popular acclaim.

The French revolution culminated in the proclamation of a French republic: a "radical red" Ministry was formed.

The insignia of imperialism were removed from the palaces and public buildings of the city.

The French revolutionists announced, however, that they "would continue the war against Prussia." So that they have offended, from the very first, the Emperor of Germany just as did Bonaparte.

WHO WILL GOVERN FRANCE?

Born in the midst of revolution, this "red" government has directed the affairs of France since the moment of Napoleon's surrender. It has exercised power at Paris and at Tours. It has addressed itself to the divine right rulers, and, to a certain extent, negotiated with their Cabinets. It has obtained only a *quasi* or "left-handed" acknowledgment at the best, the Premier of Prussia expressing his opinion of the authority of its members by his classification of themselves as "the gentlemen of the pavement in Paris."

It is not likely, therefore, that the French republic will be acknowledged as an "accomplished fact" in the executive administrations of the day in Europe.

The Emperor of Germany has, as we have just shown, declared that he does not want to hold France.

WHERE TO CHOOSE FROM—THE SOURCES OF POWER.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and governments of France, with the dates of their accession, from the time of Henry IV., first of the Bourbons, viz:—

House of Bourbon—	House of Bourbon—
Henry IV..........1589	Louis XVIII.........1814
Louis XIII..........1610	Charles X..........1824
Louis XIV..........1643	House of Bourbon-Orléans—
Louis XV..........1715	Louis Philippe.......1830
Louis XVI..........1774	Republic—
Republic—	Provisional gov't...1848
(Convention)........1792	President.........1848
Directoire.........1794	House of Bonaparte—
Consulate..........1799	Napoleon III........1852
House of Bonaparte—	
Napoleon I.........1804	

The average duration of the above fifteen sovereigns and governments of France, during a period of two and three-quarter centuries, amounted to eighteen years.

NAPOLEON'S CLAIM.

Of the living representatives of the above mentioned families and systems of government in France Charles Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon the Third), holds the most prominent place—perhaps the best—as a claimant for restoration to supreme power. He is the inheritor of a revolution and the heir of the royal purple at one and the same moment.

This extraordinary man—a royal prisoner to the Emperor of Germany—is the son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine. He was born in Paris on the 20th of April, in the year 1808. Napoleon I. and Josephine stood sponsors at his baptism. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the main incidents of his checkered life here. Aided by Count Montholon, he attempted to revolutionize France in the year 1840, by landing at Boulogne from Margate, England. He was arrested, tried for treason, and although he was defended by the eloquent Berryer, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the fortress of Ham. After six years he escaped. In the year 1848 he entered Paris as a republican revolutionist; in 1850 he was chosen by a popular vote President of the republic of France; in 1851 he dismissed General Changarnier, who commanded the Army of Paris, and denounced the Legislative Assembly, which had refused to pass several measures which he urged, as "factious and refractory."

During the summer months of the same year the breach which had been thus created between the Prince President of France and the legislative representatives of the French people was evidenced.

Suddenly on the night of the 2d of December, 1851, President Bonaparte declared Paris in a state of siege, the Legislative Assembly was dissolved by decree and 180 of the members were placed under arrest and sent to prison. Citizens were shot down in the streets of Paris by the soldiery. The *coup d'état* was completed. Bonaparte then put forth a decree, ordering the franchise by universal suffrage and the election of a French President for ten years.

Louis Bonaparte was elected.

In 1852—November 21 and 22—the French people were asked to vote the restoration of the empire by a *plébiscite*. The votes were immensely in his favor and he was declared Emperor by the title of Napoleon the Third. From that moment Napoleon the Third wielded supreme power actively in France to the period of his surrender of his sword to the King of Prussia after Sedan, accompanying the act with the words:—"As I cannot die at the head of my army, and as I am now without a command, I surrender my sword to your Majesty."

The King of Prussia acknowledged his royal brother in his misfortune. He has treated him as a monarch in exile here at Wilhelmshöh. He has permitted his levées, afforded access to his marshals and forwarded a royal correspondence from his wife the Empress, in England, to his hands.

In all this the King of Prussia appears to have acknowledged the complete effect of the

FRENCH PLEBISCITES.

Of these there were two looking towards the re-establishment of the French empire. The first took place by virtue of a proclamation addressed on the 2d of December, 1852, by Louis Napoleon, President of the republic, to the French people, and proposing the basis of the constitution. The nation having answered affirmatively by 7,500,000 votes, the first constitution was proclaimed on the 14th of January, 1852.

The second was proposed by the French Senate to ratify some changes in the constitution of the 14th of January. These alterations referred to the re-establishment of the empire in favor of Prince Louis Napoleon, President of the republic, and conferred the hereditary right to the crown on the imperial family of Bonaparte.

A third *plébiscite* was had in April, 1870.

The ratification of the act of restoration of the empire was then voted by about eight millions of voices, notwithstanding the fact that seventeen radical deputies, members of the Legislature, addressed a manifesto to the nation previous to the vote being taken, in which they said:—

The 2d of December laid France prostrate at the feet of a single man. To-day personal government is judged by its fruits. Experience condemns it; the nation repudiates it. At the last elections the French people openly manifested its sovereign will, and showed its resolve to substitute for personal government the government of the country by the country. Does the new constitution, which the Executive now calls upon you to vote realize this national wish? No. The new constitution does not establish the government of the country by the country, but merely pretends to do so. Personal government is not destroyed; it preserves intact its most formidable prerogatives. For all these evils, the traces of which France cannot possibly efface for many a long day, have grown out of two *plébiscites* of a kind like the one now demanded, which were submitted to you eighteen years ago. Now, as then, you were asked to sign a blank bill—the alienation of your sovereignty, the concession of popular rights to a single man and a single family, and the confiscation of the imprescriptible rights of future generations. In the name of the sovereignty of the people and the national dignity, in the name of order and social peace, which can only be realized by the conciliation of all interests and all classes in the bosom of a free democracy, repudiate this new constitution; protest by a negative vote, a blank bulletin, or even by abstention—every and any mode of protest will serve the cause of liberty. For our own parts we shall resolutely vote "No," and we recommend others to vote "No."
Emmanuel Arago, D. Bancel, A. Crémieux, Desseux, Dorian, Esquiros, Jules Ferry, Garnier, Léon Gambetta, Garnier Pagès, Girault, Glais-Bizoin, Jules Grévy, J. Magnin, Ordinaire, E. Pelletan and Jules Simon, Deputies; Ch. Delescluze, A. Duportal, Louis Jourdan, André Lavertujon, Pierre Lefranc, A. Peyrat, Louis Ulbach and Eugène Véron, delegates of the democratic press of Paris and the departments.

Such is the claim of Napoleon to a restoration in France: such the grounds of opposition of many of his enemies.

Our readers will answer. Can it be effected?

THE BOURBON-ORLEANISTS.

Exiled from France by popular acts at different periods, his Royal Highness Prince Henry Charles, Count de Chambord, and his Royal Highness the Count de Paris claim the throne of Bonaparte.

They assert their derivation of legitimacy and rights from different sources; the first as the heir of Charles X., the second as the heir of the late King Louis Philippe.

Here we have again a conflict between divine right and democracy.

It is not probable, however, that it will extend to any serious degree, as the French people are not likely to entertain either seriously.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

In this Assembly we have in reality the true source of power in France, as it is in the Parliaments of the surrounding countries.

This power must be brought into efficient action before a settlement with Prussia can be brought about.

This can be effected—Prussia authorizing or permitting the elections—by the summoning of the

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Here would be had a national representation of France after a general election, the people voting by universal suffrage and the armies ceasing all operations during the taking of the poll.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

This parliamentary assemblage is almost coincident in its functions with a French National Assembly.

The representation is not so numerous as that of the National Assembly, but the French Senate—the right arm of Napoleon, through salaried appointees of his own—by which the democratic action of the lower house was paralyzed, would be, it is likely, wanting in its renewed formation.

LES CONSEILS GENERAUX.

These assemblages constitute the departmental legislative bodies of France. They are local, or, as it were, State assemblages, which direct and control the rural affairs of road making, taxation, the police, the administration of the law and other matters.

Their essentials of legislative jurisdiction have not been obliterated by the war with Prussia, and their functions can be resumed at once, as were those of the British Parliament after its dissolution and apparent extinction by act of Oliver Cromwell.

THE PEOPLE.

To such fountains must the contending Powers—France and Germany—look for the final adjustment of their present relations, and the *ideal* of the future rule of France—by the French democracy or Bonapartist imperialism in a new shape?

A FRENCH GUNBOAT IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

She Is After German Vessels—The New Steamship Koln Chased.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 25.]

The North German steamship Koln, Captain Hermann C. Franke, from Bremen via Havana, arrived at her wharf, foot of Jackson street, at noon yesterday. She has a general cargo, consigned to Mr. E. F. Stockmeyer, agent of the North German Lloyds, and had some nine cabin passengers, five of whom were from Havana, with about eighty in the steerage. The Koln left Bremen on the 27th of December, and had exceedingly bad weather nearly all the way over.

She is a new steamship, having been launched in the fall of 1870, and was built by Messrs. Caird & Co., Greenock, Scotland. She is 312 feet long, 38 feet beam, with 31 feet depth of hold and 2,500 tons burthen. Her engines were built by the same firm, and are nominally 300 horse power, but are capable of working up to 1,500, and are made on the most improved model, with a speed that will drive her twelve or thirteen knots with ease. She has handsome flush decks, is brig rigged, with square sails on both masts. Her interior arrangements are very elegant, with a grand saloon some eighty feet long, ornamented with panel work in rosewood and bird's-eye maple and furnished with piano, library and other appointments usually found on first class ocean steamships, including hot air pipes, arranged to keep her state-rooms and saloons at an even temperature. Her between decks are comfortably fitted up for steerage passengers, of which it is thought she can carry 1,200 with ease.

At present she has a crew of over eighty souls, who are accommodated in a manner befitting human beings, and not as too frequently happens on many vessels, both steam and sail, like so many criminals.

Shortly before arriving at Havana the Koln sighted a French gunboat that has been laying off that port for some time, and who at once gave chase, but the Koln continued straight into the harbor, where she anchored on the 18th inst. She found there the steamship Hanover, of the same line, and the North German gunboat Meteor, both virtually blockaded by the Frenchman outside, who no doubt was anxious to capture the Hanover, with the valuable cargo she took from this port on the 13th inst., consisting of 2,635 bales of cotton and 131 hogsheads of tobacco.

On the night of the 19th instant, both the Koln and the Hanover made preparations to leave port. At 10 o'clock, P.M., they both weighed anchor and boldly started out to sea; about an hour thereafter the Koln suddenly sighted the Frenchman within gunshot, but he was evidently taken unawares, for beter he could bring his guns to bear, the Koln was quickly out of reach, and in two hours ran completely out of sight of the gunboat. The telegraph has informed us that the Hanover was equally fortunate. We were not able to ascertain the name of the French gunboat, but it was not the Bouvet, which fought the Meteor last fall just outside the harbor of Havana, as she was still in that harbor keeping her old antagonist company. The Koln ran over from her anchorage in Havana to the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi in forty-seven hours, and had she not run aground on the East Mud Lump would have arrived here Sunday. No doubt after the Koln has been repainted and cleaned up she will be thrown open for public inspection, when many of our readers will have a chance of visiting one of the finest steamships that has ever visited this port.

THE WAYLAND (N. Y.) TRAGEDY.

How the Murders Were Committed.

Description of the Murderers and the Victims.

Everything relative to the horrible tragedy which occurred in Wayland on Thursday of last week will be read with interest. The Dansville *Advertiser* contains upwards of five columns of the particulars and testimony taken before the Coroner's jury, from which we extract the following:—

On Thursday morning, before six o'clock, Mrs. Mary Hess, the prime actor in the terrible tragedy, arose, perhaps from a sleepless bed, and with murderous intent went forth on her mission of death. Before leaving her home she visited the chamber where usually slept her brother and cousin, Wells and Horace Northrup, young men, clerks in the store of an older brother, William M. Northrup. She found only Horace in bed. Taking him by the shoulder she called him by name, and upon his partially awaking made some unimportant inquiry or remark and left. It is probable she merely visited the room to see who was in it, and being convinced that no interference to her plans would come from that quarter went directly to the house of W. H. Lewis. The house of Mrs. Hess is situated on the corner of Main and Sullivan streets. The house of Mr. Lewis is located on the latter street and about forty rods distant; between the two houses runs the railroad track. Upon calling him out Mrs. Hess says she requested Mr. Lewis to call at her house during the day. She must then have immediately returned to her home, to be shortly followed by Mr. Lewis. We do not hear that any one saw either of the parties in the street up to this time. What took place in that house after the arrival of Mr. Lewis and previous to the finding of his dead body is now really known only to Mrs. Hess and her Maker. What Mrs. Hess says as to what occurred and the manner of its occurrence, as set forth in the testimony of Mrs. Linhart at the Coroner's inquest, is all the world knows about it. That the interview had a terrible culmination in the death of Mr. Lewis at the hands of Mrs. Hess is admitted.

THE HESS HOUSE

is the old tavern stand—the first and for a long time the only building in the village of Wayland. It is a large, old-fashioned building, rife in the memories and traditions of the early settlement of the county.

THE PLACE WHERE LEWIS WAS SHOT

was a wide hall in the centre of the front part of the house. Opposite the trunk was an oak-grained refrigerator, on the top of which was a fiddle box and fiddle, the fiddle lying on the front side of the refrigerator and the revolver between them. On the left hand as one enters the hall from the front is a parlor, and on the right the room occupied by Mrs. Hess, back of which was her bedroom. The hall was carpeted with a large pattern, old fashioned carpet and the walls covered with old-fashioned paper. In addition to the map of New York there was opposite a map of the county of Steuben. On the east side of the hall and in front of the entrance to Mrs. Hess' room were three ancient-looking, rudely-drawn maps, representing respectively "The Last Supper of the Lord," "The Crucifixion" and "The Resurrection of Jesus Christ," which particularly attracted our attention, from the fact that they had been the daily companions of a woman charged with a terrible crime. Opposite this was Chapin's Ornamental Map of the United States, "ornamented" with the heads of the Presidents of the United States. To the right of the rear end of the hall is a door leading up stairs, the first step being in the hall, on the other side of the door leading into the dining room, through which Mrs. Hess took her way to the old kitchen, out of which she went on her second errand of death.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE FIRST MAN MURDERED.

Mr. Lewis sat on the trunk with his feet stretched apart, was partially turned on his left side with his shoulder nearly touching the trunk and his head resting low against a map suspended on the wall. A small pool of blood was on the carpet just under his head. It appears that upon being shot he might very naturally have fallen into the posture found from a standing position near and directly in front of the trunk. There was a bullet wound near each temple, and it was supposed until the post-mortem examination that they were both made by the same ball, one hole being its entrance and the other its exit. The examination proved that he had been shot from either side, the tracks of the balls crossing each other in slightly diverging lines. Both balls were of course found in the brain, and upon being compared with the balls remaining in the pistol one was found exactly the same weight; the other had lost a few grains. He must have been shot first on the left side, and after falling to the position found, shot in the right temple, which was uppermost and presented a fair mark. The wound on the right temple was larger than the wound on the left side and somewhat ragged, while the bullet hole in the left temple was a very clean cut. The last shot must have been made very close to the head. The face of the dead man indicated death without a struggle, without a pang.

AFTER THE SECOND VICTIM.

It appears that Mrs. Hess, immediately after shooting Mr. Lewis, threw her shawl over her head, and hurrying out of the house through the "old kitchen" at the rear, went out of the gate at the back end of the lot and took the road direct to the railroad track. Here she was seen by Mr. Clark Morehouse and a son of Dr. Fay. As she passed the boy he heard her say, "I'm in a hurry! I'm in a hurry!" and she hurried up the track towards the house of her brother, Mr. Warren Northrup, repeating the words "I'm in a hurry!" as long as the boy could hear her. When she reached her brother's house she passed through the gate and around to the barn in the rear of the house, expecting no doubt to find her brother at the barn, as the barn doors were open. But as he was not there she went to the kitchen door in the rear of the house, and called to him, saying, "Warren, come out here, I've got some business with you, and I'm in a hurry." Her brother, who was in the kitchen, said, "Mary, come in here; it's cold out there." She then came in and said, "I have some business with you and want to see you alone," and started ahead of him through the dining room and towards the parlor door at the left. Upon being informed by Mrs. Northrup that that room was occupied by Mrs. McCrossen, and that they could go into the bedroom, she started for the bedroom, her brother being in advance of her this time. As he opened the door she seized him by the shoulder and pushed him in, closely following him and pushing the door to, and almost simultaneously with the closing of the door a pistol shot was heard. Scott Northrup, Warren Northrup's son, was sitting near the stove and close to the bedroom door, pulling on his boots, at the time of the entrance of his father and aunt into the bedroom. Immediately upon hearing the report Scott jumped to his feet, and sprang for the bedroom door, exclaiming, "For God's sake, what's done?" and as he opened the door he met his aunt coming out, and at the same time saw his father sitting on the floor at the side of the bed, and said he to his aunt, "For God's sake what have you done?" She coolly replied, "Nothing." when he seized her firmly by both wrists and called loudly for help. The right hand of Mrs. Hess still grasped the revolver and she made desperate efforts to free it. Mrs. Northrup, upon hearing the shot and the noise, hurried from the kitchen into the bedroom to find her husband shot in the head. Upon hearing the cry for help Mrs. McCrossen came to the door of her room, and was soon followed by her husband, who rushed into the bedroom, and seeing Mrs. Northrup supporting her husband, asked where the revolver was. She answered that she had not seen any revolver. Mr. McCrossen then stepped back out of the bedroom, and seizing Mrs. Hess, repeated his question, "Where is the revolver?" She did not reply, but appeared to be trying to conceal the weapon in her dress, or, as he thought more probable, tried to cock it in order to again use it to effect her release. Mr. McCrossen soon got hold of the revolver and took it away from her. Scott, still holding her, said, "Aunt Mary, did you intend to kill me?" and she replied, "Do you suppose I am a fool?" She then requested Scott to let her sit down, and he led the way to the window, where she sat down, he still retaining his hold upon her, while McCrossen was out for assistance.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE WOUNDED MAN.

On turning to the bedroom Warren Northrup was found where he had fallen, partially supported by his wife, insensible, with a bullet wound in his head an inch above and about an inch and a half behind his ear. There was a good deal of infiltration of blood in the upper lid of the right eye, closing the eye. On raising the lid the eye was found not effused or discolored, the pupil was moderately dilated and readily contracted on the introduction of light. His breathing was quiet and slow, pulse slow and labored. He occasionally raised his right hand to the side of his head, slightly scowling as if in pain, but upon being told and with the use of a little gentle force dropped his hand two or three different times. His limbs were not paralyzed. These were his symptoms at nine o'clock, some two hours after he was shot, at which time he was examined by Drs. Patchin and Fay, of Wayland, assisted by Dr. Liston, of Albany, who had just arrived in town on his way to Dansville.

THE HOUSE WHERE WARREN NORTHRUP WAS MURDERED,

is a small house situated to the west and north of the passenger depot and is the first house on the left hand side of Water street, as one goes up the road after leaving the railroad track. The bedroom in which Mr. Northrup was shot is situated in the southeast corner of the house, and is only eight by ten feet in size, with a small window on south side and nearly behind the door which opened from the sitting or dining room. Opposite the window is a tall mahogany bureau, and on the side opposite where the door opens is the bed, the foot being toward the bureau. On the fatal morning a small rocking chair, containing a basket of clothes, was behind the door. The floor was covered with a rag carpet somewhat worn and at the window was a cloth shade.

When Mr. McCrossen left Mr. Northrup's house for assistance he ran to the depot, and there found Mr. Daniel Marts with his team. He asked Mr. Marts if he knew where Dr. Fay lived, and upon being answered in the affirmative told him to drive there for his life, and acquainted him with the terrible affair. "Uncle Dan" needed no second invitation; in less time than we write it he had his horse on a keen jump for Dr. Fay's house, which is situated just opposite that of Mrs. Hess. He had scarcely checked his team when Wells Northrup ran out of the Hess house and told him for God's sake to come in there, and informed him that Mr. Lewis lay dead in the hall. Wells then asked Mr. Marts if he knew where his sister Mary was, and he informed him that his sister was at Warren Northrup's and that she had shot Warren. Hearing that Mr. Lewis was quite dead, Mr. Marts told Wells he would not go to there, and, turning his attention to the living, secured the presence of Dr. Fay at Warren Northrup's bedside as soon as possible, giving the alarm to all he met, and soon the streets were filled with people hurrying to and fro under the greatest excitement.

MRS. MARY M. HESS

is the widow of Dr. Henry H. Hess, of Wayland, who died on the 17th day of March, 1859, at the age of forty-eight. They were married about twenty years since at the Western Hotel, in the city of New York, having for that purpose accompanied Mr. John Hess, of this village, a brother of deceased, who went to New York for the purpose of buying goods at that time. Mrs. Hess was much the junior of her husband, and is still, we are told, under forty years of age. She has one child, Mark H. Hess, a smart, active boy, who will be fifteen years old in March. He was attending school in Bath at the time of the occurrence of the tragedy, which appears to affect him deeply. Mrs. Hess has about 300 acres of land in and adjoining Wayland, owns her residence, the wooden block opposite Gray's Hotel, in which is the post office and store kept by William Northrup, her brother, and other property, amounting in all to something like $40,000. She and her brother William, who is an unmarried man, lived together. Mrs. Hess is a fine, lady-like appearing woman, of graceful form, black hair, bright black eyes, and an earnest, intelligent countenance; we believe she uniformly dressed in black. She has been a frequent visitor to Dansville and was quite intimate with some ladies of this town, aside from those who were her relatives. She was a good business woman, having conducted her own business in remarkably systematic manner for the past ten years. She is the second child of Mr. William Northrup, and was born at Bald Hill, near Hemlock Lake, in this county. Her brother Warren, whom she murdered, was the oldest child. Next came William M., Wells and Wealty. A sister Sabina died some time since.

WILLIAM H. LEWIS

was an active, healthy man, of social temperament and hearty manner. He was a grain and produce commission and shipping merchant, in which business he had accumulated a handsome property. He owned the house where he lived and another house in the village, besides a fine warehouse, which he built three years ago. He was regarded as a very reliable business man. He was well known in this village, where he was a resident some eight years ago, removing from this place to Blood's Corners, and from thence to Wayland four years ago last April. Mr. Lewis was a prominent member of the Methodist church at Wayland, and Mr. Daniel Marts, Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Hess were the three most liberal contributors to the church fund, ranking in the order named. He was also an active temperance man and a member of the Order of Good Templars. Mr. Lewis was fifty years of age last December. He leaves a wife and three children—viz., Mrs. Wesley Capron, of Wayland; Mrs. Newman, of Cherokee, Iowa, and Miss Frank, an unmarried daughter, who lives at home.

WARREN NORTHRUP

was a tall man of splendid physique, dark hair and eyes, full whiskers and mustache of dark brown. He was forty-five years and ten days old on the day he was shot. He leaves a wife and two children—Scott, aged eighteen, and Rose, seventeen years of age. Mr. Northrup was a resident of Dansville for a short time, seven years ago, occupying the house on Elizabeth street now owned by Mr. S. C. Allen. He went from here to Wayland, where for three years he worked his sister's farm. He then went to Grass Lake, Mich., where he remained but one year, returning from there to Wayland, where he has since lived. He was engaged this winter in teaching school in Perkinsville. He was a man of moderate means and lived in the house built by Elder Curtis some four years ago, and by whom it is still owned.

THE WEATHER.

Three or Four Changes in One Day—The Streets, the Ferries and Other Places.

When the gray of the early morning of yesterday had been dissipated a pleasant sun fell over the streets of the city, and for a time pedestrians believed that the day would be fine. But as the hours waned and the snow came down in large, sticky, trembling particles and filled up the gaps made by the feet of horses on the streets and by the feet of men and women on the sidewalks, anxious weather gazers began to believe that the storm was to continue all day and that slush and slop would be kept under foot as a scourge for the next two weeks. This sort of weather, which our citizens have endured for the past three or four days, is essentially deceitful. The arrowy sleet and blinding snow make the pedestrian impervious to all underneath his feet, and he plunges blindly and madly into

QUAGMIRES OF SLUSH AND SNOW

with a recklessness born of utter despair. Those terrible circular iron covers, that are only hidden in the walks by a thin coating of snow, make it dangerous for life and limb to traverse any distance in this weather. In main thoroughfares the snow is massed in morasses at every street corner, and in some places it is deep enough to reach the knees of wayfarers, and in what Dan Bryant calls the "out squirts" of the city the streets and roads are about as difficult to penetrate as the Rocky Mountains when Fremont made his march through the Sierras; for last night the sky was of a clear blue, with the stars hanging from it, while the streets were almost impassable for horse or man, calling to mind the stanzas of the poet:—

All night above their rocky bed
They saw the stars march slow;
The wild Sierra overhead,
The desert's death below.

The Indian, from his lodge of bark,
The gray bear from his den,
Beyond their camp fire's wall of dark
Glared on two mountain men.

And how was it with the poor car drivers, most abused of men? They passed the hours of the night tugging, cursing and swearing, and pulling at their horses' mouths in mute despair, until early dawn, with frozen, wet feet, eating their meals on the cars out of cold dinner kettles, without even a drop of whiskey, and having to turn round corners with a sudden strain or jerk, with an extra man to hang on to the brakes with a mute ferocity, through long hours of the night? One might carry the analogy and liken these men who receive but two dollars and twenty-five cents for fifteen hours' work to the mountain pioneers:—

The winds are wild, the way is drear,
Yet, flashing through the night,
Lo! icy ridge and rocky spear
Blaze out in morning light!

Around and in the ferry houses, along the water side, people stood waiting in sloppy pools for the arrival of the boats, which made their way against obstacles of ice across the river, while the wayfarers uttered

MALEDICTIONS AGAINST THE WEATHER.

On old canal boats in the docks at Coenties slip hard-headed looking boatmen popped in and out with cooking utensils, slipping in slush on the flat decks, and in the vicinity of the newspaper offices small boys and small girls in tatters absorbed the heat from the steam boilers, vents with a shivering eagerness painful to behold. Some of the city parks are almost impassable, but efforts are being made to clear the larger ones of the impediments to travel.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	38	22½	3 P. M.	45	34
6 A. M.	38	24	6 P. M.	43	36
9 A. M.	45	27	9 P. M.	41	33
12 M.	46	31	12 P. M.	39	31

Average temperature yesterday.................. 28¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................. 40⅝

ON THE SOUND.

On account of the severe storm and cold of last week navigation between Shelter Island and Greenport was nearly suspended. In two or three cases parties were nearly frozen in attempting to cross. A party of nine in attempting to cross had their boat swamped and were only saved after a severe struggle. Two of the number were badly frostbitten. A party of men on Pete Neck hearing a cry for help off the bar, found a boat locked in the ice, and a man named Thompson lying in the bottom insensible from the cold. The man had been there a long time endeavoring to gain the shore. In Greenport the record of the thermometer the past few days shows that they have experienced the coldest weather known for some time.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

7 RUTGERS PLACE, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND Clinton sts.—An professed French cook in a family where a kitchen girl is kept. Call or address.

11 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE, BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts., third floor.—A competent Scotch woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; understands soups and jellies; is competent to take a housekeeper's place; no objection to city or country; good references.

19 WEST 9TH ST., SEVENTH HOUSE WEST 5TH AV.—Girl to cook, wash and iron. Call from 9 to 12.

61 EAST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at present employer's for two days.

66 NEW CHAMBERS ST., ROOM NO. 6.—A YOUNG woman, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework; good city reference.

111 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. Two sisters; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; city reference from last place.

112 8TH ST. (CLINTON PLACE), REAR HOUSE.—A respectable woman as first rate cook and baker; will assist with washing; good city references.

116 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable woman as first class cook and to assist with washing in a family or private boarding-house; good reference.

134 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—Two sisters wish to go together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; will go in the country; can be seen for two days.

145 EAST 22D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPETENT, respectable girl as good cook, washer and ironer; excellent reference.

155 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As cook; thoroughly understands cookery in all its branches; is a good baker; no objections to the country; best city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—As first class cook; an excellent baker; understands all kinds meats, soups, pastries and desserts; unexceptionable reference.

161 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPETENT woman, with excellent references if required, as cook and to assist with washing and ironing in a respectable family.

201 EAST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as good cook; understands all kinds of cooking, an excellent baker and a good washer and ironer; no objections to the country; best city reference. Call or address for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPEtent young woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and desserts. City reference.

206 EAST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; good city reference.

207 EAST 5TH ST., IN THE REAR, BASEMENT.—A respectable French woman as first class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; no objection to a hotel or boarding house, country or city; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

216 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present employer's.

226 CHRYSTIE ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class cook; understands English, American and French cooking, jellies, pastries and all kinds of game; in a hotel, restaurant or club-house preferred; the best city reference given.

251 SPRING ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOman as good plain cook; is a first rate washer and ironer; in a small private family; understands her business generally; best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

437 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

488 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., REAR house.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastry and desserts; an excellent baker; best city reference.

510 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs., fourth floor, front room.—A girl, lately landed, as plain cook, washer and ironer, will make herself generally useful.

987 1ST AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS.—A young girl to cook, wash and iron or do general housework; good city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

2 EAST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference. Call two days.

100 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain washing; best city references from last place. Call to-day.

103 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 17 YEARS OF age, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's.

122 13TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing. Call for two days.

141 ELIZABETH ST.—A WORTHY GERMAN GIRL, of respectable parents, as chambermaid in a fine American family. Inquire or address C. KIRCHHOFF.

173 EAST 4TH ST., ROOM NO. 4.—A GERMAN GIRL as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family.

209 5TH ST., MRS. WOLF'S.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid or to assist in the kitchen; city reference given.

245 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; best city references.

324 10TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take charge of children; good reference given.

337 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has four years' reference from her last place.

406 EAST 15TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., SECOND floor.—A young girl to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; willing and obliging; good city reference.

411 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist with the washing.

464 5TH AV., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, as chambermaid, or seamstress and waitress; can do dressmaking, make shirts and ladies' underclothing; can operate on a machine, embroider flannel or muslin, or make herself generally useful.

488 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., rear house.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to do sewing; best city reference.

913 3D AV., CORNER 55TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE German girl, with good recommendation, as chambermaid or waitress in a small American family. Address or apply to Mr. SIDELL.

A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid, or to take care of children. Address S. K., box 163 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

69 EAST BROADWAY.—AS SEAMSTRESS; UNDERstands cutting and fitting for children perfectly for both boys and girls; does all kinds of fine work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; references if required.

156 EAST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do plain sewing, or to take care of growing children; has no objection to do light chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best reference if required. Miss MALONE.

226 WEST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., present employer's.—A Protestant woman, who writes a fair English hand and reads well; is a good plain sewer; willing to take care of one child and assist in any other way required.

302 8TH AV., OVER THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTable dressmaker to engage by the week or month. Terms moderate.

322 EAST 22D ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; OPERATES on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as chambermaid and to take care of children; understands hairdressing; city or country. Call for two days.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $7, upwards; Wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

343 EAST 20TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS, BY THE week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best city reference.

406 EAST 15TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—SEWING BY the day, week or month; understands dress and cloak making and family sewing; can sew on all kinds of machines.

414 EAST 13TH ST., ROOM 15.—A YOUNG GIRL desires sewing by the day or week; is a good dressmaker and first class trimmer; terms reasonable. Call or address.

446 3D AV.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR AND dressmaker, to work out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; can furnish her own sewing machine. Best city references.

475 ATLANTIC ST., BETWEEN NEVINS AND Bond, Brooklyn.—An English Protestant girl as seamstress in a private family; can operate, cut and fit; city reference. Call for two days, in the store.

814 7TH AV., NEAR 53TH ST.—A NORWEGIAN girl, who understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to do dressmaking and every kind of family sewing; has her own first class machine if necessary; would go out to families by the day or week. Call or address all the week.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, A few more engagements in private families; understands cutting and fitting, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine (or can furnish her own machine if necessary). Address MARION, Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

172 DIVISION ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework.

200 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family. Good city reference.

214 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; reference given.

317 EAST [illegible]D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

325 EAST 34TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

337 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family.

779 7TH AV., NEAR 52D ST.—UPPER FLOOR.—A respectable young woman, who is willing and obliging, to do general housework; can wash and iron well and is a good plain cook; reference given.

Housekeepers, &c.

48 1ST ST., CORNER SOUTH 10TH, BROOKLYN, E. D.—An American woman as housekeeper in a small family, either city or country. Call for three days.

56 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A GERMAN LADY OF experience desires a good home as housekeeper in a (small) gentleman's family; a widower's preferred; good reference given and required. Call Monday and Tuesday, from 11 till 3 o'clock. Mrs. HERRMAN.

137 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT, RESPECTAble woman as housekeeper, where she can have her girl, four years old. Respectable parties only need apply.

145 EAST 16TH ST.—AN ENGLISH LADY AS housekeeper in hotel or private family; experienced. Address A. R. P.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AN AMERIcan young woman as housekeeper or to attend a bakery; is willing and obliging. City reference.

490 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A NATIVE OF Canada as housekeeper or to take charge of children. City references.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A private family by a lady of the highest respectability; best references given. Address A. C. B., box 426 Post office.

Laundresses, &c.

45 EAST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out by the day to do washing and ironing; is a good cook; reliable and trustworthy; unexceptionable references.

232 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs., top floor, front room.—A competent person as laundress; would prefer going out by the day; excellent city references.

324 10TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable married woman will do gentlemen's or family washing at her residence.

761 8TH AV., NEAR 47TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, front room, front house.—A respectable colored woman, to do a few families' or gentlemen's washing; terms from 75c. to $1.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, A gentleman's or family's washing, or would go out by the day. Please call at 893 3d av., near 54th st.

Nurses, &c.

10 CHARLTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl to take care of children or to do light housework; can be seen at her last place.

23 LAIGHT ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman to wet nurse a baby at her own house or go out as wet nurse. Call two days.

45 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR CANAL.—AS NURSE; can take the entire charge of a baby if required; a Protestant; best city reference.

47 EAST 17TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman as wet nurse in a private family. Call for two days.

83 MONROE ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk, as nurse.

119 WEST 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as nurse. Call 10 to 12.

119 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 4th avs.—A respectable young girl, American born, as child's nurse. Reference.

153 MADISON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk, only five weeks old.

186 MONROE ST., CORNER MONTGOMERY.—A REspectable Protestant German girl to take care of children and do sewing. Can be seen for two days.

211 EAST 50TH ST.—AN AMERICAN MONTHLY nurse of experience; best reference.

233 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., fourth floor, rear.—Two young English girls; one, lately landed, as child's nurse and to assist with chamberwork; the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; both understand their business.

245 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Howe's and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best reference if required.

249 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman to mind children and assist with up stairs work; excellent city reference. Call for two days.

306 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE OR chambermaid.

347 WEST 54TH ST., UP STAIRS.—A RESPECTable young woman as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; is fully competent to take care of children. Call or address.

414 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes to go out as wet nurse; has lost her baby; has a fresh breast of milk.

430 EAST 15TH ST., TOP FLOOR, ROOM 17.—A REspectable woman wishes to take in families' washing and ironing; will do ladies' puffing and fluting at a moderate price in her own house.

490 6TH AV., NEAR 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A Nova Scotian as child's or children's nurse; is a neat sewer. Best city references.

509 WEST 44TH ST., THREE DOORS FROM 10TH av.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk.

510 EAST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse; baby two weeks old; plenty of milk.

653½ 7TH AV., BETWEEN 43TH AND 49TH STS.—A girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from birth; city references. Call for two days.

WANTED—FOR A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; has been in her present place three years. Address J. S. P., box 1,535 Post office, New York.

Waitresses, &c.

145 WEST 24TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress in a first class private family; has the best city reference.

151 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, ACtive young woman as first class waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting. Best city reference.

220 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress in a private family; best reference from last place.

Miscellaneous.

557 GREENWICH ST.—A DECENT, RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family; wages no object. Call to-day.

568 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO MAKE HERSELF generally useful; is not afraid of work; good references.

A LADY, OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN teaching English, French and music, would like to give a few hours lessons in the morning, either in a private family as governess, or private lessons; best reference given. Address F. H., box 4 Commercial Letter office, 704 Broadway.

AN ACCOMPLISHED ENGLISH LADY OFFERS HER services to ladies of neglected education, as instructress in the English branches, French, German and music, penmanship, composition and elocution, according to the first London masters; translations executed. Address M. S., box 111 Herald office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL OF INTELLIGENCE AND experience, in a small family, to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Address Y. F., box 180 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE PUPILS IN VOCAL and instrumental music; terms $20, at pupil's residence. Address A. P., box 223 Herald office.

A LADY GIVES LESSONS IN ENGLISH BRANCHES, Drawing, Painting, Photograph Coloring, Wax Flowers. Photographs Painted. Call on or address TEACHER, 155 6th av.

A GERMAN LADY, TEACHING GERMAN, FRENCH and music, wishes a situation as governess. Call at 281 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the store.

A NECKTIE CUTTER, ACQUAINTED WITH THE manufacture of bows, scarfs, &c., wants a situation. Address A. Z., Herald office.

HOME EDUCATION.—AN ENGLISH LADY, EDUcated for her profession and experienced, can take one additional tuition; English thoroughly, French, good music and drawing. Address L. MONERE, box 115 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—THOSE WHO DESIRE SELF improvement will find an efficient assistant and competent guide in the advertiser; music, English literature, classics, French. Address BONUS, box 115 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, MANUSCRIPT TO copy at home in the evening, having work to do during the day. Address H. R. LEE, Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL EXPERIenced saleswomen for their dress suit and ladies' underwear departments; those having a city experience preferred; also young ladies, well educated and of good address, from 14 to 15 years of age, to learn the business of salesmen. Apply with reference, between 8 and 10 A. M., Broadway and 10th st.

A FIRST CLASS GERMAN OR ENGLISH PROTESTant cook wanted, at 25 East 20th st.

AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH BATHS, CORNER 25th st.—A healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious American, English, Scotch or Welsh girl for laundry work; must be well recommended.

A.—HIGHEST PRICES—WORK GIVEN OUT TO PAY for Sewing Machines by instalments; instruction free. SLAKE & POND, 122 Eighth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—To take charge of an infant; must have city reference. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock, at 1 2 West 43d st.

GIRLS WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS, TO PUT up patent medicines. Apply at Dr. [illegible] Oil Depot, 42 Dey st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

FIRST CLASS SHIRT FINISHERS WANTED—AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine; must be a good dressmaker; city references required. Call between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 5 West 24th st.

WANTED—AN INFANT'S NURSE; CITY REFERENCE required. Call at 103 East 37th st., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small private family, at 62 Forsyth st.

WANTED—IN A RELIGIOUS PUBLISHING HOUSE, a lady who is a member of a Protestant church and is thoroughly conversant in Biblical matters; salary $12. 117 Nassau st., office 21.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO TAKE charge of a cleaning and dyeing office; must have a thorough knowledge of the business. Apply to E. LORD, 111 7th av.

WANTED—AT 154 WEST 22D ST., A COMPETENT chambermaid, who is willing to assist with washing and ironing; German or American preferred; positively good references required.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FLOWER BRANCHER. A lady who thoroughly understands the arranging and branching of flowers will find a first class situation at once in the millinery establishment of M. Lilienthal, in Albany, N. Y.; also a first class milliner; must be a perfect good trimmer; and six saleswomen for showroom and store will find engagements for the spring. Satisfactory salaries will be paid to persons who understand their business thoroughly, and none need apply without good references to Mr. M. LILIENTHAL, who will meet applicants on Wednesday and Thursday, February 2 and 3 next, between the hours of 10 12 and 2 and 4, at the office of Messrs. Aitken & Miller, 873 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a small private family. A good washer, ironer and cook, with city references, may apply at 78 Rivington st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer; city references required. Apply at 125 East 35th st., from 10 to 4 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN EXCELLENT COOK; only clean, sober, honest, industrious young women, with unquestionable references, need apply; German preferred. Call between 10 and 12 at 284 5th av.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND EXPERIENCED cook. Apply at 27 Park av., between 33th and 35th sts., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A RESPECTABLE girl for general housework; must have good city reference. Inquire at 321 East 53d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A YOUNG woman, as first rate cook. Apply at 19 West 49th st., basement entrance, after 9 A. M., for two days.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A PLAIN FAMILY, TO DO general housework; references required. Call for three days at 201 East 7th st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, TO ASSIST WITH CHAMberwork. Call at 123 West 47th st. City reference required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

23 CHRYSTIE ST., ROOM 18.—A STEADY MAN AS cook or baker in a restaurant or coffee and cake saloon; good city reference. Call or address.

209 WEST 31ST ST.—AS WAITER BY AN EXPERIenced man in a private family; well recommended. Address WAITER.

543 6TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A POsition as butler in a private family, by a single young man, a native of England, experienced as above; good city reference. Address F. G.

850 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 13TH AND 14TH STS. An English Protestant as waiter in a private family. Has best city reference. J. K.

A GERMAN WISHES A SITUATION IN ANY BUSINESS either as porter or carman. Call on or address WILLIAM KIENE, 91 1st av., between 5th and 6th sts.

COUNTRY OR CITY.—A SWEDISH MAN AND WIFE desire situations, together; the woman as nurse and to assist with chamberwork and sewing; the man to make himself generally useful round the house; speak a little English. Apply at Pumpton Buildings, No. 9 Stuyvesant st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR WATCHman, by a temperance man of nineteen years' experience, as porter in a dry goods house; is a good packer and marker; can give best reference from last employers of nineteen years. Address R. ANDERSON, No. 1 Minetta place.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER DESIRES AN engagement; references to present employers and others. Address W. H. P., station E.

AN EXPERIENCED FANCY GOODS AND NOTION caller off is open for an engagement; best city reference. Address NOTIONS, box 123 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, WITH A SMALL, well paying city millinery trade, wishes to make arrangements with a jobbing millinery house to supply his customers, either on commission or salary. Address CHARLES MONTANA, Herald office.

A MAN OF STRICT TEMPERATE HABITS, with a long experience in the city retail lace trade, desires employment in a wholesale or retail house; good city reference. Address G. A. W., 663 Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D.

DRUG CLERK WANTS A SITUATION; AGE 24; NINE years' experience; speaks English and German and well recommended. Address COSMOS, Herald office.

HARDWARE SALESMAN WANTED—WHO CAN INfluence New York State and Pennsylvania trade. Address box 2,841 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A MERCANTILE house or insurance company by a young man who thoroughly understands insurance business; writes a good hand and is quick at accounts. Address B. C., box 3,528 Post office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN A BANK, FOR A dealer's ledger; one who has been in a bank preferred. Address, stating name, age, qualifications and references, H. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN, TO SELL window shades, fixtures, &c.; to one well acquainted with the business a good opportunity offers. Inquire at 111 Bowery.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER, TO OBtain advertisements for a new work; none need apply unless accustomed to the business and able to furnish undoubted references. Address box 1,041 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COMPETENT COACHMAN WANTS A GOOD place; has 20 years' reference. Apply to THOMAS HASBROOK, 55 West 12th st.

A SUPERIOR COACHMAN, SOBER AND HIGHLY recommended, can be secured by calling at No. 9 East 29th st., near 5th av.

A STEADY AND EXPERIENCED MAN, WITH BEST city reference, wants a situation as coachman; is a good city driver. Call on or address H. M. D., at private stable, 255 East 27th st.

AS COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business and can come highly recommended; six years' city reference from last employer. Address J. B., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN AS COACHMAN—Thoroughly understands his business; has eight years' unexceptionable city reference. Call at or address COHEN & CURRY'S harness store, 1,330 Broadway.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable, sober, steady single man, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference; willing and obliging. Call on or address H. T., 124 West 18th st., for two days.

A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH COACHMAN AND GROOM; thoroughly understands his duties; has considerable veterinary knowledge; city or country; unexceptionable references. Call on or address J. S., 405 4th av., for two days.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; nothing but a first class place will be accepted. Address J. M. L., seed store, No. 9 John st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED BOY, A situation as groom or to take care of road horses; fully understands his business and can give good reference from his last and present employers. Call on or address R. D., in drug store, corner of Broadway and 46th st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, PROTESTANT, SOBER, industrious, middle aged German, a situation as coachman or gardener; has been 12 years in this country and has had long experience (15 years), and thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; can do any kind of work on a gentleman's place; good reference. Call on or address C. SCHULTZ, at Mr. Kendall's private stable, 218 Carroll place, between Court and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener or farmer; good references from city or country. Apply to J. B., No. 9 John st.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS DESIGNER WANTED—IN A FURniture establishment; must be fully competent and able to design original patterns. Apply at 262 Hudson street, corner of Dominick.

HARDWARE PACKER WANTED.—ADDRESS, STATing experience and reference, W. & A., Herald office.

TO JEWELLERS.—GOOD MEN ON COLORED WORK can find steady employment by applying to CHATELLIER & STENCE, 862 Broadway.

TO LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSMEN.—WANTED, A FIRST class pressman to run a Hoe steam lithographic press. Apply to H. J. FONDY & CO., 509 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A CARPENTER OR BOX MAKER TO GO West; a party who can furnish $1,000 will be guaranteed $2,000 per annum. Address, appointing interview, WINTERS, Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER, WHO is also capable to cut watch materials in all its branches. Inquire at SUSSFELD, LORSCH & CO.'S, 12 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL draughtsman; one accustomed also to general engineering work preferred. Address, stating terms, E. R. ROTHWELL, Mining Engineer, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL HAND TO ORIGINATE new and fancy designs in carpets and hair braid. A competent and experienced person can command good pay. Address NOVELTY, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OF AGE, A situation in a good engineer's or draughtsman's office, where he can learn the trade thoroughly; has made a taste for drawing. Address G. A. N., box 135 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE GENERAL CONFECTIONery workman. Apply at SANDEL'S, 40 Cortlandt st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—PRINTERS, MACHINISTS, painters, carpenters, engineers and men of other honest occupations, now out of employment, to sell an article needed by all civilized people, and one that they will buy at sight. 25 Dey st., upstairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

CLOTHING.

A LARGE ORDER.—$75,000 WORTH OF CAST-OFF Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, wanted, for the Western and California trade. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to dispose of the above articles to a fair and honest dealer, at a fair cash price, the best they can do is to call on or address a note to E. MINTZ, 403 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A PRINTED LIST OF $7,107,500 IMPROVED EAST side Property, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, 20x55x100, high stoop, in perfect order; modern improvements. Apply on the premises, 121 East Forty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

CENTRAL AVENUE BOULEVARD PROPERTY FOR sale low; nine acres and a quarter, fronting the avenue; about half mile below Jerome Park; valuable plot to cut up; half cash, balance five years; no brokers need apply; price $85,000. JOHN KOBBAKENS, owner, 630 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PLOT OF GROUND 139 East Sixteenth street, between Irving place and Third avenue, 40 feet front, 12 feet deep. Apply to owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—IN EAST THIRTIETH STREET, AT A bargain, four story high stoop brown stone House, 21 feet front; $16,500; easy terms. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN EAST BROADWAY, near Catharine street; very cheap. Lot 27x100. Owner wants a little money soon. Apply to J. P. PAYTEN, 155 Henry street.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST BROADWAY.—A FINE three story attic and basement House in East Broadway, between Market and Pike streets, east side; it is the Rutgers' lease, 21 years from May, 1870, with full covenants; a fine stand for a boarding house and store; the owner lives in the country and wants to sell low; $2,000 or $3,000 cash, balance on mortgage for five years. Apply to J. P. PAYTEN, 155 Henry street.

$14,500.—FOR SALE, A NEAT TWO STORY and basement frame House, 265 Elizabeth street, near Bleecker; lot 25x75. Also two full Lots on south side of 127th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Inquire of JOHN CALLERY, 36½ Scammel street.

West Side.

A PRINTED LIST OF $2,755,000 IMPROVED WEST side Property, at prices marked down to conform to the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A.—BUILDING LOTS, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues, on Fiftieth street, for sale low; excavated; Columbia lease; also a Printed List of Stores and Dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A DESIRABLE ENGLISH BASEMENT MODERN Dwelling, 17.6x55x100; four stories; price $18,500; terms easy; possession. Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP (MODERN FRESco'd) brown stone House, 20 10x56, lot 102 feet. Forty-ninth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway, $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—THE FINEST PARCEL OF LAND IN THE CITY for French Flats, 5 x200, fronting Central Park, within 25 feet of Fifth Avenue Plaza, at Fifty-ninth street. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—THE CHEAPEST LARGE FIRST CLASS BRICK Factory Property in the city, on the west side, for sale. Five stories, 40x100, with two Lots adjoining; contains one engine, two boilers, the main shaft and all the steam heating apparatus; it is well calculated for a machinist, piano or furniture factory, having two drying houses connected, and all in splendid condition; gas all through. Must be sold. Not much cash required. C. J. CLARKE, 202 Broadway.

CHARLES MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND FLOOR, 70 Cedar street, corner Nassau.—Conspicuous and convenient Property at fair prices readily disposed of.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE CORNER FOR business purposes in this city; corner Bank and Bleecker streets, fronting Abingdon square. For terms, &c., address J. H., box 105 Herald office.

FOR SALE—ON MORTON STREET, HOUSE AND LOT; lot 24x95, with three story and basement brick house, 20x40, and extension 25 feet, with modern improvements and in perfect order; also Building on rear of lot, three story, 15x30; a desirable property. For particulars apply to I. P. STEPHENS, No. 53 Wall street, office Rutgers Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—242 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET—THE three story high stoop and basement House, with furniture, with all modern improvements, in first class order, as the owner will depart for Europe. Apply at the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House 15 Beach street. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—BY A PARTY GOING ABROAD, THE House No. 6 West Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue; also a splendid bay Team, with Phaeton and Harness. Apply on the premises from 10 to 12 M. or from 5 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—EIGHTH AVENUE, SIXTY-FIFTH AND Sixty-sixth streets—18 Lots. Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues—4 Lots. Fourth avenue and 123d and 124th streets—12 Lots. Apply to JOHN W. PIRSSON, 11 Wall street, third floor.

666 SIXTH AVENUE.—FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS 5 story brown stone front House, with splendid store and basement; will be sold low. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

A PRINTED LIST OF $5,916,050 UNIMPROVED CITY Realty, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway, Trinity building, basement.

CHARLES MAC RAE, 70 Cedar street, corner Nassau, can sell 1,121 feet of Dock Frontage on the East river, down town, for $55,000. A good income is now returned from the premises, and I have a party who will lease the same for five or ten years, pay taxes and assessments and give $6,500 annually.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

BROOKLYN HOUSES WANTED—FOR CASH BUYERS, at my office. W. H. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street, New York. N. B.—Money to loan on Brooklyn property. Terms to suit applicants.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN. LOTS and Buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes; well located, near the river; also a Grist Mill; also Tobacco Machinery. Apply at KELSEY'S Stores, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FROM ONE TO TWENTY-FIVE Fulton avenue Lots; beautifully located for immediate improvement; or would exchange for good improved property. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, 216 Fulton street, up stairs, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE, THREE STORY BRICK, HIGH stoop, 625 Baltic street, near Prospect Park; elegant mantels; $2,000 cash required. S. COCKCROFT, No. 5½ Pine street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT, several Villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade trees; all modern conveniences; delightfully located; near ferry; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 265½ Broadway, or 92 Front street.

A PRINTED LIST OF $5,450,905 WESTCHESTER REalty—At prices marked down to conform to the tone of the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A SACRIFICE.—75 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, NEAR Utica, location unsurpassed; good buildings; also Cows, Horses, Crops, Tools and Furniture; everything complete, for $8,500; would exchange; terms easy. WILLIAM FITZSIMONS, 323 East Thirty-first street, New York.

A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES, ONE HOUR IN NEW Jersey, near depot; good buildings, fruit, &c.; for sale at sacrifice; also Country Seats, Cottages, &c.; places to exchange. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER FRONT FARM OF 70 ACRES—30 miles; cheapest and best land on the river; views unsurpassed; hot and cold water; four river Farms in Dutchess county; 169 acres, North New Rochelle, very, very cheap, $25,000. S. COCKCROFT, No. 5½ Pine street.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, COTTAGE NEAR depot, well and fully furnished; gas, bath, closets, furnace; $50 per month. S. B. M. STOKES, 34 Wall street, third floor.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A BROWN STONE HOUSE, THREE STORY HIGH stoop, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, near Mount Morris Park, to exchange for second mortgages or other property. Address B. S. EXCHANGE, Herald office.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR TWO OR THREE SMALL Houses on east side, valuable full width four story brown stone high stoop House in West Fifty-seventh street. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO EXCHANGE—BROWN STONE FIRST CLASS House, situate on Lexington avenue, near Central Park, for a small cottage or brick house up town, west of Third avenue. Address J. E. SERRANO, 17 East Eighty-sixth st.

$10,000 WORTH PURE GOLD JEWELRY AND some cash will be given in exchange for Real Estate; property of every description exchanged; some bargains. D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR CASH, FROM OWNER—NO real estate agent need answer; at least 22 feet wide, brown stone, high stoop; leasehold preferred; between Thirtieth street and the Park and Sixth avenue and Fourth avenue. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable, S. S., Herald office.

MORE HOUSES AND STORES WANTED—ALL PROperty placed in my charge for renting receives prompt attention. Uptown estates a specialty. LIONEL FROEHLICH, 520 Third avenue, near Fiftieth street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

AT 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY STREET, over the Importers and Traders' National Bank, the entire second Floor to lease, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—TO LEASE, NOS. 25 AND 27 UNION SQUARE, east side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

ART GALLERIES, SHOWROOMS, &C., TO LEASE.—The entire upper part of Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of Twelfth street; also store 817 Broadway, 125 feet deep. JOHN S. KELLSO, 5½ Pine street.

A.—STORE 25 BEEKMAN STREET, WITHOUT LOFTS and basement, to rent; 90 feet deep; centre and side lights; admirable location for leather, paper or metal trade. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

BARCLAY STREET, NEAR THE ASTOR HOUSE.—TO rent, the well lighted five story and basement Store, No. 14 Barclay street; admirable location for china or crockery trade; possession February 1. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN BROOME and Bleecker, west side, 50 feet deep, very large windows, front and back, with cellar 100 feet deep; rent $4,000. Address W. D. H., Herald office.

FOR 21 YEARS—FOUR STORY STONE HOUSE, 127 Fifth avenue, east side, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, 22 feet front; lot 100 feet. Apply before 10 A. M. only.

FOR A FURNITURE WAREHOUSE—NEW BUILDING 55 West Eighteenth street, 25x90, with cellar. Apply on premises to THOMAS HASBROUCK.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, RUNNING night and day, steam hoistways attached; plenty of light, a full supply of water, water closets on each floor and premises can be heated with steam if so desired, at J. F. PRESTON'S, 17 [illegible] Rose street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

HOUSE TO LET—WITH STORE AND BASEMENT, AT reduced rent, 11 Canal street; also a fine three story nice House, with Store, 150 Cherry street; also three fine Lofts, 40 Pike slip and South street. Apply to J. P. PAYTEN, 155 Henry street. Leases given. Two Lots on Fifty-second street to lease; rent $75 per year.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, fronting East river and rear street adjoining Hamilton ferry, would be let for $2,400 or sold together for $20,000. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, 170 William street.

TO LEASE.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
LATE
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
(Plain and Ornamental Iron Works.)
Having decided to unite their manufacturing department in Centre street with their extensive works on Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, now offer
To lease
their substantial Iron Building, with the exception of the office and wareroom,
on Centre street,
together with
Lots on Elm and Walker streets.
Apply at the office, 141 Centre street.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, NEAR UNION SQUARE, a very desirable Property, 150 feet deep, for business purposes; has rear entrance and can be easily converted into a store. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LEASE—A SPLENDID CORNER, EXTRA WIDTH, on Fifth avenue, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR IMPROVEment—Premises 512 Broadway; 25x180; opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Apply to WILLIAM A. MARTIN, 60 Cortlandt street.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, A four story brick Building, 25x75, on water front; suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes; also Floors to let, with or without Power. Inquire corner John and Pearl streets, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BUILDING SOUTHWEST CORNER Water street and James slip; a good stand for groceries and provisions. Inquire at 192 Broadway, room 19.

123 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A LADY, without family, has Rooms in a cosey house to let, to gentleman and wife or gentlemen. First class location.

297 GRAND STREET.—TO LET, NEW STORE. Apply to T. A. BENNETT, No. 1 Seventh street, over bank.

542 PEARL STREET—STORE, BASEMENT AND cellar 25x100; also 12 Lots on West Sixty-eighth street, adjoining Hudson River Railroad. ALEXANDER KNOX, 542 Pearl street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREE STORY, high stoop, 24 West Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. To be seen daily between 10 and 3, or inquire at 392 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON 127TH STREET, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, Harlem, near boat and cars. Terms moderate. For particulars address E. C. F., Herald office.

Unfurnished.

A LARGE CORNER HOUSE WILL BE LET FOR $125 per month, with boarders enough to pay the rent of half. Apply at 329 West Twelfth street.

HOUSE TO LET—149 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street; all modern improvements; $175 per month; furniture can be hired or bought. Open 10 to 12.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 173 EAST EIGHTY-THIRD STREET.—A NICE SUIT of four Rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping; water, gas and use of stationary tubs. Possession immediately.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, BEDROOM and Kitchen; gas, &c.; conveniences for housekeeping. Call at 269 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN ONE OF THE best locations in the city. 25 East Fifteenth street, opposite Tiffany's.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—TO A single gentleman, without board, at 21 West Nineteenth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom; also single Room for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house, 636 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

PARLOR FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED TO let, in brown stone house 126 West Thirty-first street, near Sixth avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, one Floor, containing four rooms, in a genteel cottage; suitable for respectable gentleman and wife housekeeping; situated at No. 131 West Fifty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; price moderate.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, to gentlemen only. References. 77 West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

$6 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDsomely furnished, suitable for housekeeping; closets, bath, hot and cold water; gas included. Apply to owner, 215 West Thirty-third street.

1,397 BROADWAY.—TWO OR THREE WELL FURnished Rooms on first floor, bathroom connecting, for housekeeping, or I would Board a family or one or two single parties; no other boarders.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR TO LET, OF PRIVATE house, No. 225 East 116th street, near Third avenue; is 20x48 feet; all improvements; to small family immediate possession; rent $30. Apply as above.

A.—EXTENSION TWO STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, containing four Rooms, &c., very suitable for a gentleman and his wife or small family. Rent $25 per month. Possession February 1. Entrance 47 Amity street.

FLOOR TO LET—IN PRIVATE HOUSE 322 EAST Twenty-third street, near Third avenue; good location; five rooms, with kitchen, altogether; water, gas; rent low to a small family.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 4 WEST Sixtieth street, suitable for light housekeeping; gas, water, &c. Inquire on the premises, west of Broadway.

TO LET—A SUIT OF FIVE ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; would sell the Furniture cheap and rent low; three or six persons would take meals. 62 West Fourteenth street.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphing Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FIRST CLASS CUTter, fitter and trimmer for children's dresses. Apply, with references, Broadway and 10th st.

AGENTS WANTED.—ARTICLE NEW AND LIGHT. Can be carried in your pocket. Sells on sight. Profits very large. 61 Cortlandt st., corner Greenwich, room No. 5.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE OF universal use, which can be sold in every household. Call at the Lavarine Manufacturing Company, 73 Beekman st., after 10 o'clock.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENERGETIC MAN with a small capital, to sell a new and useful patented article. Apply at 115 Nassau street, room No. 7, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—FOR GENERAL OFFICE DUTIES; must reside with his parents and be able to furnish good references. Apply at office of JOHN MATTHEWS, 1st av., between 26th and 27th sts., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

BOY WANTED, IN AN OFFICE, BETWEEN THE AGE of 14 and 15; must reside in New York. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st., after 4 P. M.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEdiately for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS TO SELL THE "EAGLE Stove Polish." Good commission allowed. Address WILLARD & LANE, Taunton, Mass.

WANTED—IN A COUNTING ROOM, AN ACTIVE young lad, 14 to 15 years of age. Address, in handwriting of applicant, box 935 Post office.

WANTED—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS FOR NEW music. Call Tuesday and Friday at T. & I. A. RAISBECK'S, 29 Ann st.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE, TO CANVASS for "Prussia and the Franco-Prussian War," by John S. C. Abbott, now ready and sells splendidly. Published in both English and German. A live subject for a wide awake agent. J. C. BUTTRE, 48 Franklin street, New York.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE AND ability to act as general agent. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., Publishers, 125 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A LAD TO WORK ON A SMALL PLACE in the country; references required; wages small. Apply Monday, from 10 to 12. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2¾ Murray st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, WITH GOOD REFERences; one who writes well; no others need apply. Call at 10 o'clock, at JAMES WILKINSON & CO., 151 Broadway.

WANTED—A LAD, 15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO open store and run errands down town; salary $4 per week. Address box 3,261 Post office.

WANTED—COLORED BOY, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, to make himself generally useful, to go to the country after May; city reference. Apply at 470 Broadway, third floor, room No. 2, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A BOY, FROM 15 to 17 years of age, who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Address P. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH MAN SERVANT; ENGLISH, French or German. Apply at 45 East 23d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OYSTERMAN, WHO CAN cook steaks, chops, &c.; reference required. Inquire at Cortlandt Street Hotel.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS STEWARD AND COOK for yacht Josephine; going on a three months' cruise to West Indies; must have had sea experience and ready to go at once; bring recommendations. Apply early Monday morning at 47 Pearl st. H. A. BRAYTON.

ASTROLOGY.

DR. AND MRS. BROUGHTON TELL TRUE, AND ARE perfectly reliable. Fees $1 to $5. Office, 421 Broome street.

MME. CLARA A. ALMA, DE PARIS, CLAIRVOYANT and Physician.—Consultation in English, French or German. No. 1,230 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

136 THIRD AVENUE.—MADAME WIDGER, MEDIcal business Clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; [illegible] for all diseases.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(established 1847),
salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street,
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
SATURDAY, February 4,
at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
Household Furniture,
consisting of a general assortment.

A.—SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION OF Valuable Business Property on Grand street, by ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers, on MONDAY, January 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, (under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee). Grand street, Nos. 576 and 576½—Is a three story and cellar brick House, with Stores; size lot, 25 by 75 feet. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar street.

Supreme Court Sale of Valuable Business Property on the corner of Gold and Platt streets, on TUESDAY, January 31, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, (under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee). Platt street, Nos. 18 and 20—Are each a four story and cellar brick building, and covering nearly the entire of each lot.

Also, at the same time and place, Valuable Improved Property in the Twenty-first ward, (under direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee). Thirty-fourth street, east, Nos. 303 and 305—Are each a four story and finished back basement House; size of each lot, 16x55 4. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar street.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Household Furniture.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell by auction on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Office Furniture, Desks, Safes, Railings, &c.
On Thursday,
at 11 o'clock, fine Chromos, Engravings, Paintings, &c.
On Friday,
at 11 o'clock, Books; a library of about 500 vols.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(established 1847),
salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street,
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
SATURDAY, February 4,
at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms,
Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street,
Genteel Household Furniture,
removed for convenience of sale, comprising a general assortment.

AT REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 111 Broadway, by STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, sales of realty at his stand or upon the premises; also Furniture at private dwellings.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—OF FOUR COACHES, nine Horses, Double and Single Harness, business and top Wagons, Portland Cutter, Coach Sleigh, Robes, Blankets, Bells, Whips, &c., the estate of James De Vancene, deceased. By order of the Surrogate.

AUCTION NOTICE.—112 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Sixth avenue. J. D. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell this day (MONDAY), commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture, many rare and costly Works of Art, contained in above brown stone mansion, viz.:—Magnificent brilliant toned 7¾ octave rosewood Pianoforte, four rich Parlor Suits, rep Suits, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Lace Curtains, Centre Tables, Bookcase, Etageres, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, &c.; Bedroom Suits, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive, rain or shine. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AN EXTRA LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE, at the elegant private residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue, this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock precisely. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell to the highest bidder, without reserve, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, elegant rosewood Pianoforte, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Mirrors, Curtains, rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, covered with Brocatel, Reps and Haircloth; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Etageres, Bookcase, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Lounges, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Sideboard, Dining Table, Glass, China and Silverware, Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER. TUESDAY, January 31, at 10½ o'clock, at 1,169 Second avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Retailer's Stock of Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, Wood and Willow Ware, Stoves, &c., &c. Catalogues at our office. R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers, 113 Chambers street.

AUGUSTUS A. SCHULTZ, AUCTIONEER. Auction sale. $20,000 worth of Magnificent Household Furniture. Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Silverware, Bronzes, Rare Costly Works of Art. On this day, MONDAY, at the elegant residence, 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Suits, covered brocatel Etageres; Bookcase, Marquetere bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Canterbury, Medallion Velvet Carpets, Curtains, Mirrors, Clocks; Paintings by eminent artists; rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Counterpanes, Blankets, Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Linens, Glassware, Lounges, Chinaware, Basement and Kitchen Furniture; Furniture servants' apartments. Sale peremptory. Catalogue at sale.

AUCTION SALE UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell, Tuesday, January 31, at 10½ o'clock, at 598 Broadway, near Houston, a large lot of Trunks, Bags, Parcels, &c., with contents, by order of Wescott's Express Company, being unclaimed baggage for over a year, to pay charges, &c.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT 117 Elliott place, Brooklyn, of Parlor Suits, black walnut and painted Chamber Suits; Carpets throughout, Paintings, Engravings, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, &c., by COLE & MURPHY.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER—SALESroom No. 2 West Fourteenth street, office 82 Fifth avenue. ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 305 West Twenty second street, all the Genteel Household Furniture, Velvet, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets; black walnut Parlor and Library Suits, in reps; Gilt Mirrors, rich orange Satin and Lace Curtains, Centre Tables, rosewood Piano and Stool, fine carved black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands; Curled Hair Mattresses, nearly new; Feather Pillows and Bolsters, rich painted Toilet Set, Vases and Mantel Ornaments, black walnut and oak Lounges, Chairs, Oilcloths, Matting, Refrigerator, China, Glass and Kitchen Utensils. At 12 o'clock, rosewood Piano and Stool. Also fine Robe and Saddle.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER.—SALESroom No. 2 West Fourteenth street; office 82 Fifth av. ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 407 West Thirtieth street, near Ninth avenue, genteel Household Furniture, Parlor Suits in reps, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets; rosewood Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Lounges, mahogany Chairs, Sofa and Lounges in haircloth, Hair and Straw Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, &c., together with a large assortment of Kitchen Utensils, &c.; Shades, Oilcloth, Matting, &c.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction on Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1871, at 10½ A. M., at the Corporation Yard, foot of Little Twelfth street, North river, a large quantity of Flagging, old Carts, Wagons, Iron Bridge, &c., &c.; and immediately after, at the Corporation Yard, foot of Rivington street, East river, old Iron, old Carts, Wagons, Flagging, &c. By order of WM. M. TWEED, Esq., Commissioner Public Works.

BY J. P. TRAVERS, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S sale.—JOHN A. DUNN & CO. will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 233 Bowery, the contents of a Lager Beer Saloon, Counters, Chairs, Tables, Ice Box, Saloon Lamp, Glasses, Hot Water Urn, Clocks, Lounge, Bedsteads, Mirrors, &c. EMIL LIPPMAN, Marshal.

BY JOHN P. TRAVERS, AUCTIONEER—JOHN A. DUNN & CO. will sell this day, at 1 o'clock, 514 East Fourteenth street, by virtue of a judgment, all and entire the Stock, Fixtures, Lease of premises, &c., of that first class Bakery. Rare chance for bakers. JOHN MURPHY, Attorney.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER. Sells this day, commencing promptly at 10 o'clock, in lots, to be immediately removed, entire magnificent Liquor Store Fixtures, assorted Stock, &c., of liquor store corner of Greenwich avenue and Perry streets. Superior English Ale Pump, new; fine Bar Counter and Back Bar, Bar Glassware, Furniture, Plated Ware, &c.; Refrigerator, fine Clock, Chandeliers, Street Lamp, Screens, Portable [illegible], Engravings, Paintings, round and square walnut Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Water Fixtures, Lead Pipes, &c.; Demijohns, Decanters, Bottles, Mirrors, superior Door and Window Awnings, &c.; quantity of Liquors, Bourbons, Whiskeys, Gins, Rums, Wines, Ales, &c. Liquor men, dealers, &c., punctual.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
CLOSING SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 30, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT THE WAREROOMS OF
Messrs. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
661 BROADWAY,
opposite Bond street.
Comprising the elegant stock of Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Furniture, in every possible variety, which will be closed out as above, without any reserve, offering a rare opportunity to buyers. Sale positive, regardless of weather. HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT NO. 220 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.
Rosewood Parlor Suit, in plush, French Plate Mirrors, &c., Cornices, rosewood Etagere, Centre Tables, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, oak Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, China, Glassware, Cutlery, walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Walnut Suits, in reps; Beds, Bedding, Mattresses, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils. Catalogues at sale. Goods must be removed immediately.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER, 515 WASHINGTON street, will sell on Tuesday entire elegant Furniture and Fixtures of Sample, Billiard and Lunch Room No. 5 Waverley place, near Broadway; splendid Bar, superb four pull English Pump, Billiard Table, &c. Particulars to-morrow. Can be purchased privately this day.

MEYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION SALE OF Wines and Liquors.—By order of the Court and as assignee I will sell on Monday, January 30, 1871, at 10½ o'clock, at public auction, at the salesroom of S. HERMAN, 18 Bowery, 50 packages of Wines and Liquors, viz.:—Casks and Pipes Gin, Brandies, Port and Sherry Wines, barrels of old Bourbon Whiskeys, &c. CHARLES KELLY, Assignee. R. LEE, Esq., Attorney.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—Monday, January 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 82 Greenwich street, one Horse, Wagon and Harness. MATHEW BEIRNE, Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Blankets, Quilts, Beds, Pillows. By order of P. Bryan, 17 Walker street.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL MONDAY, January 30, at 11 o'clock, at 18 Bowery, to pay storage, advances, 25 barrels Liquors, viz.:—of choice old Bourbon, from 2 to 4 years old; casks and cases Martel, Renault and Hennessey Brandies, Gin, Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, Cigars, &c.; also one Desk. By order of A. Aarons, City Marshal.

THOMAS GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 9 Chambers street—Sells this day, at 2 o'clock, the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the first class family Liquor Store. Sale positive, in one or more lots.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 484 Canal street, the Furniture, &c., of a large house, 5 or 4 Parlor Suits, 10 or 12 fine French Plate Mirrors, Clocks, Dining and Tea Tables, 10 or 12 Chamber Sets, large Feather Beds and Bedding; China, Glass and Silver Ware, Oil or Brussels Carpets, Oilcloths, Stoves and a great variety of other goods for housekeeping, in lots to suit.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

RELIGIOUS.

Sermons and Services Yesterday in the Metropolis and Elsewhere.

FREE AMERICA AND UNITED ITALY.

Faith and Works—Formation of Christian Character—Our Children in Heaven—Our Relationship with God—What a Man Must Believe.

"The Beautiful Snow" Counteracting Piety.

Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist, Swedenborgian, Universalists, and Other Interpretations of the Scriptures.

The unusually inclement and severe weather yesterday prevented many of the pious church attendants in the various parts of this city and Brooklyn from occupying their accustomed seats in their respective places of worship; consequently the general report was that the "congregations were thin," though probably not a whit the less earnest and devout. It is a matter of consolation to those who considered it a duty to defy the storm and the unpleasantness of travelling in order to be present to receive spiritual comfort, that the discourses were not affected in the least degree by the dulness of the day or the biting cold. As the great Saviour of mankind instructed His servants to make known His salvation wherever "two or three were gathered together" as well as to the multitude, it may reasonably be presumed that many who had strayed from the paths of righteousness were brought back to a sense of the love of virtue and truth, while some of those who had hungered and thirsted after saving grace found their wants supplied in the sermons of which the following reports are a faithful representation.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Our Relationship with God Under the New Dispensation—Sermon by the Rev. Thomas Armitage.

Dr. Armitage preached yesterday morning to a slim but earnest congregation. He took for the text of his discourse the passage, "John was the greatest of the prophets, yet the least in the kingdom of God was greater than he." After commenting at considerable length on the dignity with which, under the old law, God invested the prophets, and especially in making known to them His direct revelation and entrusting them with the great duty of enlightening and directing the Jewish people in spiritual affairs, he proceeds:—But so far as direct revelation is concerned, we are

EQUAL TO THE GREATEST OF THE PROPHETS;

nay, greater; for has not Christ himself said the least in the kingdom of Heaven is greater than John, "who was the greatest of all the prophets?" We must distinguish between natural force and greatness of character and spiritual holiness. We cannot but admire the magnificent force of Isaiah, the genius of David and the stately dignity of Abraham. But these qualities which we admire in them do not constitute holiness. The least in the kingdom of Heaven is greater than they were. The spirit did not with them as it did with you, bear testimony that they were partakers of the Divine nature. This was the

SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE TESTAMENT.

What is the teaching of the New Testament? Under the old law men had hope from the promises which had been made to them; but we have the promises and their fruition. In the invisible world the prophets have perhaps been made one with us; but until God had assumed human nature they could not be made perfect through that human nature. The lives that we lead spring from our unity with God through Christ. "Prophets and kings desired to see the things that you see and have not seen them." No doubt in the old days the saints comprehended that they were servants of God, but not sons of God. Christ came that we might be made sons of God and the title has been given us, and this marks the greater dignity we occupy. The prophets were from the first Adam, but we from the second. John was

THE GREATEST OF MEN

born of woman; but he was only born of woman, not of God, through water and blood, as you are. Why do you despise yourselves and think yourselves as mere walls, instead of regarding yourselves in your real character as sons of God? God was not everywhere present to the prophets as he is with us. As a rule every special manifestation was given in Jerusalem. John wanted to leave the desert in order to be nearer to God. We need not go to Jerusalem with a bullock, or the ashes of heifer or a turtle dove.

THE GOOD TIME COME.

Does not this truth so impress you that you can go home and thank God you did not live in the days of John and of the prophets, but in those of the Son of Man? Christ promises you a nobler inspiration than ever Isaiah had. "You know all things," say the pages of the New Testament. Christ offers you a greater sanctity than that of Daniel, and a more intimate and dignified relation with God than Moses had. If you do not become one with God through Christ it is not because there is not access enough.

NOT A BAD WORLD AFTER ALL.

I do not think so lightly of this world as some do. Jesus Christ thinks more of this globe than of any other in this universe. You hear

MEN GRUMBLING AND GROWLING

and saying they are tired of life and of this world, forgetful that they are such favored beings. I think this a delicious world, and

I MEAN TO STAND BY IT

till I find a better one.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Father Allen—The Efficacy of Prayer—The Intercession of the Virgin Mary.

In spite of the falling snow, which rendered the crossings almost impassable, St. Peter's church was filled in all its parts by a devout congregation. Unlike the uptown resorts of the fashionable pious, the inclemency of the season cannot keep the flock of this church from their devotions. After reading the lesson of the day Father Allen, of Halifax, N. S., discoursed on the efficacy of prayer against the ills and temptations of the world. His articulation was, however, so indistinct and his voice so thin and weak that very few persons beyond the centre row of the church could at all hear him or make out the drift of the sermon. In alluding to the lesson of the day Father Allen said:—Our blessed Saviour, who was accompanied by his apostles, fell asleep in a boat on the ocean. All of a sudden there came a storm, and His disciples, who were not yet altogether confirmed in the faith, gave up all hope. Our Lord appears quite unconscious of the storm. As the boat is tossed about by the waves like a nut shell, all the confidence of His followers vanishes. At last they approach Jesus and cry out, "Lord, save us, or we perish." But He, like a loving father who rebukes his children, chides them thus:—"Oh ye of little faith." How shall we apply this parable to our lives? We have lost [illegible] inheritance—[illegible] to inherit the kingdom of Heaven by our virtues or

TO INCUR ETERNAL PUNISHMENT

for our infidelity. Where is there one, who, amid the perils and temptations of the world, does not sometimes find it necessary to cry out, "Lord save us?" We ought to seek refuge in prayer. No one can be saved without prayer. Our dear Redeemer tells us "Watch and pray, lest you enter into temptation." And did He not practise what He preached? Mark one particular instance in His life. After having performed His [illegible] the behest of His Father, He is about to leave the world. He is to be scourged—to be called

THE SON OF BEELZEBUB,

and to die the most ignominious death. Anticipating all this in His mind, our Lord goes to a distant mount, and there, in the stillness of night, prostrates Himself in prayer before the Father. Drops of blood stream from his sacred body. [illegible] [illegible]

Redeemer commands to watch and pray. By this it is not meant that

WE SHOULD BE ALWAYS PRAYING

and neglect wordly matters. His will is that we should bring our acts in conformity with that divine command, "watch and pray." Every morning offer up that heart which belongs to God, and ask the intercession of His holy and Immaculate Mother. This will give you strength to resist temptation. And when the sweat is dropping from your brow a prayer from your heart to the throne of God on high will ease your overburdened mind. At night, when you pray, examine your conscience whether and in what manner you may have displeased the Almighty. Thus you will grow from day to day and merit to be called faithful followers of Christ on earth. Why does

THE YOUNG MAN WHO PRAYS

resist all temptations? Because he is a child of prayer. Ye parents who have the welfare of your children at heart, teach them to pray. In early infancy, as soon as they can lisp, teach them to pronounce the sweet names of Jesus, Mary and Joseph. Never let a day pass without putting yourself under the protection of the holy Mother of God. If you doubt the efficacy of your own prayer

APPLY TO THE VIRGIN MARY

or to your patron saint. Oh, do not fail to ask for intercession of the blessed Virgin! She is great, she is powerful, she is a loving mother to all. Let us apply with confidence to Mary, ask of her every day of our lives the grace and blessing of God, that we may live happy lives, die peaceful deaths and receive a favorable judgment.

THE MUSIC

at this church, under the direction of Professor W. F. Pecher, is always of a high order. The mass yesterday was, as usual, sung with much effect, the "Miserere," especially, being worthy of notice.

THE SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH.

Our Children in Heaven—What They Are Taught—The Heavenly Schools.

The Rev. Chauncey Giles, of the Swedenborgian church, Thirty-fifth street, continued his lectures last evening on "The State of Children After Death." He wished not only to state some facts about their education, but to show that what Swedenborg says about it is founded in the nature of the human mind. The laws of mental and spiritual growth are not changed by passing out of the body and coming consciously into the spiritual world. On the contrary, we are brought into better conditions for their exercise and development. Life in the spiritual world is a continuation of this.

WHEN WE RISE FROM THE MATERIAL BODY,

which we do when the body dies, we are the same beings we were before we left this world. The infant, therefore, has everything to learn, the same as if it had remained in this world. It must have teachers and schools, and implements of instruction; for nothing can be done in any world without means. Instruction is more excellent in the other life than in this, because the mind is in a better state to receive than in this; the teachers are wiser and the means better adapted to the end.

THEY ARE TAUGHT TO BE USEFUL,

to love the Lord and the neighbor, and to carry their love into practical effect by doing all they can to promote the highest good of all. It may strike some persons as a novel, if not an absurd, idea that we are to learn to be useful in the other life, because the idea is so prevalent that the rest of heaven consists in doing nothing. But this is a mistake. Happiness does not consist in idleness. If it did we should be happiest when we were asleep. A dead log or a mummy well embalmed would be a perfect type of rest and peace. Rest for the mind is varied and orderly activity. Rest for the affections is love embodied in act. Instead of being less active in the other life our activities will increase and our employments become more numerous. Truth is infinite. Gaining ideas does not exhaust knowledge. The more we know the more we shall see there is to be known. Heaven is a life of active use. It is the outflowing of heavenly affections into

EVERY BEAUTIFUL FORM,

into speech and deed. The more excellent the speech the more lovely the deed, the more lively will be the joy. The activities of heaven will be the perfection of happiness, because they will be the play of pure affections and not the servile labor of compulsion. Children are taught truth in doing it and by avowing it. Precept and practice go hand in hand. Education is something more than instruction. It is not cramming the memory with words which have no meaning. It is calling all the faculties into play by processes of delight. It is the wise direction and proper gratification of awakened curiosity, and not its suppression. Our children in heaven are

NOT SHUT UP IN CLOSE ROOMS,

and compelled to sit hour after hour in dreary confinement, poring over repulsive tasks. Their schools are like holiday excursions, without their fatigue, in which new and interesting objects are continually appearing to call forth their affections and to instruct their minds. A common and most delightful method of instruction is by representations. In the spiritual world everything which surrounds the inhabitants represents their states of love and intelligence. Their outward world is a perfect picture and symbol of their characters. Their houses, furniture, clothing and the scenery are as a mirror, in which they can see their own natures. Everything external is the exponent of some internal principle, and

CHILDREN AS WELL AS ADULTS

have a perception of their meaning. If an angel wished to give the children he was instructing an idea of innocence instead of compelling them to commit to memory a description of innocence in words, or of trying to explain it in an abstract way, he would create a living representation of innocence and cause it to pass like a vast panorama before them. It might be a beautiful landscape filled with every lovely embodiment of innocence in its various forms and manifestations. The most delicate and lovely flowers spring up around them wherever they go. Lambs and every beautiful and harmless form of animal life act out their natures in sportive gambols; lovely birds fill the air with song;

GROUPS OF HEAVENLY CHILDREN,

clothed in beautiful garments, singing heavenly songs and engaging in innocent sports, are seen on the velvet lawns and in the beautiful groves. Their very sports are an exhibition of innocence. Their garments illustrate it. Innocence speaks in the tones of their voices; it is expressed in pantomime in their gestures; it shines in their faces, and is displayed to the life in every act. As the little pupils enter into this scene innocent affections become awakened in their own hearts; they have a perception of the meaning of the whole scene; they see innocence itself in form. After an hour or a day of delight they return to their homes with a perfect image of innocence indelibly impressed upon their minds in the most lovely forms. There is no labor in giving or receiving instruction in this way.

Sometimes a single object will appear which is the symbol of some idea or truth of which they wish to know more. It may be a flower, whose color and fragrance feebly express the idea. It may be a bird, whose plumage and song and graceful motions represent it. It may be an animal or a garment or some charm in the world around them. This is

THE PERFECTION OF TEACHING,

and we can all see that it lies in the direction of all improvements in the art of teaching in this world. A map or diagram or picture will give a better idea of many subjects in a minute than can be communicated by words in an hour or a week. But they are not only taught by better methods, and learn more readily, but they are led to the Lord by everything they see, hear and enjoy. Their food and garments and beautiful habitations and all the lovely objects around are the gifts of the Lord and tokens of His love. Their affections are newly awakened by new and beautiful surprises. They find new flowers in their gardens; new birds sing new songs; the new and more beautiful garments appear in their wardrobes; new ornaments adorn their rooms, and the world shines with a new brightness. Seeing this, their hearts open more fully to the Lord.

EDUCATION IS NOT REPRESSION;

it is what it truly signifies—the drawing forth of all the faculties into harmonious and joyous play. The most of the commandments in this world are negative. They begin with "Thou shalt not." In the other world they are laws of life leading to good. There are no negatives in the heavenly language. There are no such expressions as "must not" and "do not." All the faculties of the spirit unfold from within like a blossom. Thus, by heavenly methods, they learn truth for heavenly ends, and they use it as they learn it. Knowledge is simply learning how to live, and every step is a distinct and clear attainment.

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Generali's Mass and Sermon by Rev. Dr. Howley.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the difficulty of pedestrianism yesterday there was a goodly congregation at this beautiful Catholic Church at high mass. Generali's mass for four voices, No. 3, consisting of the *Kyrie, Gloria* and *Credo*, and the *Sanctus* and *Agnus* of Mercadante's three part mass, formed the musical services. The choir consists of Madame de Lussan and Miss Bailey, soprani; Miss Jacobs and Miss Sanger, contralti; Dr. Burrowes, tenor, and Herr Weinlich and Signor Carlo Mancini, bassi. The organist is Mr. Henry B. Danforth, a clever, well trained and pains-taking musician. Of the mass of Lambillotte, the *Domine Deus*, a terzetto for soprano, tenor and bass, the *Qui Tollis* the same, *Cum Sancto* and a fine bass solo, *Et unam Sanctam*, are the chief features. The singing of the choir reflects great credit on its admirable conductor and evinces a degree of spirit, religious fervor and [illegible] which is very scarce in church choirs nowadays. At the Gospel, Rev. Dr. Howley, of St. John's, Newfoundland, preached the sermon, taking his text from the Gospel of the day—Matthew, chapter viii. He spoke of the necessity of each soul

[illegible] THE INTEREST OF THE LORD

[illegible]

there is very little thought of. We are apt to confound the virtue of penance with the sacrament of the same name. Yet the sacrament is useless without that necessary preparation of the soul which makes it fitted to receive the grace which is communicated through the confessional. God will not save us without some exertion on our part. If "He is to still the tempest and quiet the waves" in our souls we must ask Him as did the disciples,

"LORD, SAVE US OR WE PERISH."

From this the preacher enlarged the subject by pointing out how utterly unavailable the sacraments in general are towards salvation if the recipient makes no effort to prepare his soul by the necessary acts of penance and prayers for grace. When the soul is not thus prepared the sacraments become instruments of eternal death instead of salvation. The virtue of penance is one of the fundamental principles of nature and religion. The very instruments and incentives of sin become the means of punishment often in this life, and nothing in the end causes more poignant remorse to the sinner than the very allurements which once led him to transgress the laws of God.

Rev. Father Griffin was the celebrant of high mass.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH.

Free America Salutes Free and United Italy—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Rogers.

The Rev. Dr. Rogers, pastor, officiated at morning service in the South Reformed church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue. After the usual prayers and lessons the choir sang the 155th hymn, which was a most appropriate prelude to the sermon.

The preacher took for his text the words—"They of Italy salute you," Hebrews xiii., 24, and having explained the circumstances under which the epistle was written, and enumerated the glories and triumphs of ancient Italy, and sketched the early history of Christianity in Rome, he continued:—

ONSLAUGHT ON THE PAPACY.

Here, too, was the scene of the rise of a corrupted Christianity, the seat of the vast dominions of "The Man of Sin," where for many centuries he wielded supreme civil and ecclesiastical power over kings and kingdoms, arrogating to himself lordship over the consciences and souls of men, claiming divine authority and infallibility, and long wielding a despotism which, for the superhuman craft of its policy and the bitter malignity of its spirit, and the marvelous energy of its movement and the unbounded extent of its success has always

EXCITED THE WONDER OF MANKIND

and has no parallel in the history of the world. Such is that Italy from which, eighteen hundred years ago, Christian salutations were sent by men who were believers in Jesus Christ and His pure religion to those who sympathized with them in other parts of the known world. How little they knew, how utterly hidden in the bosom of the future it was, that, eighteen centuries after this epistle was written, from a land unknown to the world, from a land to be discovered by a native of their own Italy, from a land settled as an asylum for all the oppressed of the earth, whether by

POLITICAL OR ECCLESIASTICAL BONDAGE,

a land great and respected wherever the name of freedom is a household word, and great and respected only because her history and institutions recognize and illustrate the grand principles of civil and religious liberty, which are inseparably connected with Christianity in her purity and power—how little, I say, did the Italian Christians of apostolic times imagine that from such a land, in these later days, hearty Christian salutations would be sent back across the mighty ocean to their own land, congratulating the Italy of to-day upon the triumph of these same principles and the establishment of civil and religious freedom in the city of the Cæsars and the Popes? As in apostolic times, those times of danger and persecution when the disciples of the new religion needed the moral sympathy and support of all their fellow Christians, the Italian Church sent out its hearty salutation to all, everywhere, who had espoused the cause of Christ; so, in this day, it is all in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel that American Christians should send back to Italy and to Rome their hearty congratulations and their earnest prayers that inestimable blessings of

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM,

of popular education and every element of true and permanent prosperity may be as fully enjoyed by them as by us; and that their fair land, so long cursed with a political and ecclesiastical despotism of the worst sort, may be thoroughly redeemed and regenerated, and take a high place among the free Christian nations of the earth. The great assembly which lately gathered in our city to

CONGRATULATE THE ITALIAN PEOPLE

upon the new unity of their nation, showed by its enthusiastic feeling and its eloquent utterances that the hearts of the people beat in harmony with the friends of Italian liberty. It is just as proper for the free Church of Jesus Christ to express her sentiments of sympathy and tender her offers of moral support. The Church of Jesus Christ in this country holds as cardinal doctrines that God alone is Lord of the conscience; that every man has a right to

WORSHIP GOD AS HE PLEASES;

that Christ is the high priest of the Church, and the Bible a revelation of God's will open to all, and the only authoritative rule of faith and practice; that religion is to be enforced by moral agencies, and that Christ's kingdom is not of this world; and it is her duty to express sympathy with movements that favor the progress of these principles, which are essential to the best welfare of men and nations. Having referred to the meetings held here in opposition to Italian unity as a proof of the value of this liberty of speech, liberty of conscience and liberty of the press which they would deny Italy, the preacher said the sympathy we feel for the aged Pope bidding farewell to his temporal greatness must be modified when we remember how false he has been to the golden opportunity within his grasp twenty years ago. The preacher concluded a very eloquent sermon as follows:—We, of Christian America, salute those of

FREE AND UNITED ITALY.

We congratulate them upon that great event which has so happily and so peacefully occurred in their interesting land. From our point of view we see more in it than a political movement. We see in it a sign rather that the Kingdom of our Lord is steadily advancing on the Earth. We salute our Italian brethren, and say to them:—"Stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made you free, and be not again entangled in the yoke of bondage." Eighteen hundred years ago they of Italy saluted those who were in sympathy with them in their faith, and to-day we send to them from the great Christian land the salutations of millions who sympathize with them in their civil and religious liberty.

WE BID THEM "GOD SPEED,"

and extend to them the hand of cordial fellowship. We welcome free and united Italy to the sisterhood of the nations, and we do it all the more cordially because we believe we shall yet be permitted to congratulate her people on the attainment of that higher freedom which is the fruit of spiritual Christianity, and welcome them at last to the fellowship of the citizenship of the Kingdom of Christ.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

"He, Being Dead, Yet Speaketh"—Discourse by the Rev. Mr. Powers.

The usual services being concluded the reverend gentleman read an announcement of a social gathering of the Young Men's Universalist Association, and urged upon the ladies the necessity of showing their interest in the affairs of the church by being present at the reunion in large numbers. "No organization could succeed," he said, "without the ladies."

Mr. Powers, taking his text from Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, xi., 4, "He, being dead, yet speaketh," said:—I could have no better preface to the remarks I am going to make than the hymn we have just sung—a song of cheer. Around about us in every direction lie thousands of our dead in their beds of rest. If we go to Paris—gay, frivolous Paris—and visit the famous

GRAVEYARD OF THE CAPITAL OF FRANCE—

as we wander amid the marble monuments and noble tombs erected to the illustrious dead—we read how virtuous and exemplary were the lives they led, how dear to the relatives and friends they left behind, but not one word of faith. We hear nothing of God—everywhere our dead are lying. Everywhere that men are found are found the dead; yet they are not dead, but have passed into an eternal life and now speak to us from their narrow beds. We must not then look to what the living may do, but at what the dead have done. The first great pain of the unbounded mother's love was felt by the murder of him who did the first murder. You would say, how can one remember so long back? But still the record is kept, not in the old story, but here in the New Testament. Is Abel dead? and his mother mourns over him and weeps for his loss.

IS LAFAYETTE DEAD?

That brave young soldier who left behind him all the brilliant and attractive life that surrounded him to fight for our country—is his name dead? Is that noble son of America, George Washington, dead? He lies amid the beauty and classic shade of Mount Vernon, but his spirit is abroad. Are we not what we are to-day because Washington lived and still lives in the hopes and aspirations of his countrymen? As the great poet said, "there is no life." [illegible]

there not then be a breath of sorrow, for does not the lesson of this morning teach us they will come back to us, our beloved dead?

The reverend gentleman, after explaining that he was not a Spiritualist, went on to say:—

LOVE IS ETERNAL,

imperishable; it springs from the heart and is an attribute of God. If the particle of water that falls upon the ground shall know resurrection, how much more, then, of the soul? All along the line of those who have departed from us—the child, mother, father, brother, lover—all whom we loved and cherished, or honored and revered—they are gone before us to smooth our path; they are mediators between us and the Lord. In the sense of finality, then, there is no death. We should, indeed, forget the life, death and resurrection of Christ when we talked of death. God is the Lord of life, and Christ himself has said, "Believest thou not I am in the Father and the Father is in me, or believe me for the work's sake?" Christ here speaks of a miraculous work. These are the

MIRACLES THAT CONVERGE.

As the focus of faith Mr. Powers described the poetic faith of the savage, who believes all the great men of his race are assembled in that happy Spirit land to which he hopes to come, and, having enlarged to a considerable extent upon the memory of the dead, continued:—I know many good men who do not believe in a future state. I know one, a most estimable man, who would give all the wealth he possesses could he believe in the immortality of the soul. How many men are there in this great city to-day revolving round the pedestal of self—who live upon their own philosophy—their own idea of right! They have no form of worship, no faith, but

TRY TO ACT UP TO THEIR OWN ESTIMATE

of what is just and proper. A man without religion he compared to a ship out upon the ocean tossed by a furious tempest. What is a ship without a pilot? When the pilot comes on board and receives charge of the vessel the captain goes below and the bark is steered into a haven of safety. We must give up ourselves if we do not take on board the Great Pilot of Life. When Christ comes on board every sail is filled, and though we may be tempest-tossed, Christ will guide us through.

Men endeavor to steer their own course and start upon the voyage freighted full with hope, scudding along under a blue sky, and all confident, but soon you find them

WRECKED UPON A QUICKSAND,

and all is lost. If we put a bird into a cage he will sing; but if we wish to hear the carol of his deepest melody we must set him free. So it is with the soul when set free from its earthly cage and gone into the presence of its Maker. Then it is joy and glory. What, then, is death? It is like the poor man in the city if you would move him from a miserable hovel to the palace of Stewart—the prisoner at the Tombs awaiting sentence, and the Governor tells him to go free.

The pastor, after an urgent appeal to his congregation to lift up their hearts to God, terminated his discourse.

The music at this church is an especial feature. The quartet is composed of the following ladies and gentlemen:—Miss M. Barnett, soprano; S. Sutton, alto; Mr. Allen, tenor; C. B. Burrill, conductor, and Mr. Joseph Pozanski presides at the organ. Miss Barnett, besides being a skilled musician, is an authoress of some pretensions, having written some capital ballads.

The attendance, in spite of the weather, was very fair.

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Falterers in Faith—Sermon by Rev. Father Clancy.

At St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, in Sixth avenue, the Rev. Father Clancy preached yesterday morning to a large congregation, in condemnation of the course of Catholics who, though well meaning in the main, are so absorbed in affairs of the world as to disregard preparations for the future.

The reverend father said, in substance, that with Catholics religion is not a mere sentiment, no mere poetry. It embraces a set of principles which show us our duty to God and to man. The good Catholic who performs his duties toward God is ever a helpful neighbor, but whatever of good he does it is with the expectation of reward in the future. To him

THE TREASURES OF THIS WORLD

are valuable only in proportion as they enable him to do good to his family and fellow men, but he prizes far more highly those treasures of the future which neither rust nor wear can consume. Death is not terrible in his eyes; he may regret the dear ones left behind, but he knows he will meet them whither he is going in a sunnier and happier clime. Many Catholics there are who do not live up to their professions; many who are keenly alive to the petty interests of the present, but to whom the future appears extremely vague. They may at times wake from the sleep which is on them, but only to glance at things which they should see clearly and then relapse. Would they have the future, and all that mars our prospects in it, duly appreciated, they must earnestly practice

THE DUTIES THEIR RELIGION IMPOSES

upon them. First among these is to partake of the sacrament of penance. For those who have sinned this is the road to a good and happy life. It will not do to say to the Almighty: I have sinned; I know I have done very wrong; I am sorry for it and will do better in the future. There is no obligation on Him to forgive you. It will not do to say to your creditor, I now recognize my folly in contracting debts to you which I cannot pay, and then rest secure. The past sins, the past debts must be forgiven before we can claim favor from God. Is it then wonderful that He puts a condition to our forgiveness? That He requires our confession of transgressions to another man? Is it not rather wise that He takes this means of allowing us to feel that our sins are forgiven, and that we may rest secure of being restored to His friendship?

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

Importance of Troubles in the Formation and Elevation of Christian Character—Sermon by Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss.

The faithful few who faced the storm yesterday morning to hear the Rev. Dr. Foss preach were not disappointed, as, indeed, they never are. His text was John, xvii., 15—"I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil." The worst possible picture that could be drawn of the evils of this life was presented, and then the query was put, why the Saviour should have prayed such a prayer as this for his disciples. There were many reasons why he should have offered up a far different prayer. The griefs and the risks, the sorrows and the trials of this life are such that it would seem the Saviour should have been anxious to take His followers as speedily as possible to himself. The smallest community on earth is not free from physical and mental pain and anguish; and who can compute the sum of pain and suffering which the one billion two hundred and fifty millions of earth's inhabitants endure from day to day? The inheritance of this life is

AN INHERITANCE OF TWO FOLD RISKS—

the risks which await us here and those which await us hereafter—risks of the body and of the soul.

But the Saviour knew all this. He had passed through them all, and yet knowing, as He did, the full measure of human anguish and suffering, He prayed not that His disciples might be taken out of the world, but that they might be kept from the evil. This world is a good place to live in, sinful as it is, and while as a rule Christians should not die early, but should live on to show to the world the beauty of the Gospel and the religion of Jesus Christ, that men may take knowledge of them that they have been with Jesus, there are many and noble exceptions to the rule. The early martyrdom of the Saviour has itself been the inspiration to lead on many a young saint to labor and suffering and martyrdom and glory. John Summerfield, who died at the age of twenty-seven, having burned out his young life in the service of the Master, might not have done more for Him had he lived to the age of three score and ten. And for us who love God it is blessed to live and labor and suffer on until the Master shall say

"IT IS ENOUGH: COME UP HIGHER."

This world is a good school for virtue. There is many a man whom God cannot get to heaven without leading him chin deep through tribulation. And though we do not understand the discipline and do not like it the Saviour knows that it is best for us, and He therefore prays not that we should be taken out of the world, but that we should be kept from the evil. Without the trials and afflictions of life virtue cannot be produced and nourished. The lot of every Christian in the pursuit of holiness is more or less surrounded by difficulties, which bring out in him the traits of meekness, patience, endurance of wrong, &c., which he could not show had he not these trials. St. James points to the example of Job and calls it an example of suffering patience, which manifested the goodness and longsuffering of God. And in the trials of human life we have facilities for the display of qualities to which the angels must be strangers. Man's sin has been the

UNVEILING OF GOD'S GLORY,

and the means of rounding out and ennobling that very character which shall make us meet for heaven. The temptations that we meet here are favorable to our greater sharing of the glory that shall be revealed hereafter. St. Paul can hold more of heaven than the penitent thief on the cross. Perfect happiness is relative to our individual capacity to enjoy, so that while we may be all perfectly happy in glory one may be ten times as happy as another. They that win souls are wise, and they that are wise, that is, who win souls shall shine as the firmament, with a general lustre upon the broad starlight night, but they that turn many to righteousness as the stars—particular stars the brightest of the bright stars—forever and ever. Every trial is God's chisel stroke to fit us for the niches of His great [illegible] [illegible]

will work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

ST. BERNARD'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

What We Are to Believe—Sermon by the Rev. Father Kearney.

This little church, dedicated in honor of "the mellifluous Doctor," is situated in Thirteenth street, near Tenth avenue, in the westernmost part of the city. The parish was formed some two years and a half ago by the present pastor, Rev. G. A. Healy, and has increased to that extent that ground has already been purchased in Fourteenth street on which to build a larger and more commodious edifice. Yesterday every pew was filled. High mass was celebrated by the assistant pastor, Rev. P. J. Healy, a volunteer choir singing with fine effect Hermann's mass in C minor. After the first gospel the Rev. J. F. Kearney ascended the pulpit, taking for his text Matthew viii., 23–27.

He said:—Why are ye fearful, oh, ye of little faith? Faith is the virtue we must all have if we wish to enjoy heaven. Our faith must be firm, active and entire. St. John says, "God has given power to those who believe in His name." St. Paul says, "Without faith it is impossible to please God." Christ Himself has said, "He who does not believe will be condemned." We wish to please God; we do not wish to be condemned; therefore we must have faith. How are we to know the

THINGS WHICH WE ARE TO BELIEVE?

There are two parties in the Christian world—the Protestant party and the Catholic party. The former say that the Word of God interpreted by any man of sound judgment is the rule by which we are to know the truths revealed and which we are to believe: the latter say that the Word of God, as interpreted by the Church, is the rule by which we are to know what has been revealed. Which rule are we follow?

THE RULE OUGHT TO BE PLAIN,

easy, universal and certain. The Protestant rule is not easy, is not certain. It does not accommodate itself to the ignorant, the unlearned. St. Peter says that "the Word of God is hard to understand," that "the unlearned and unstable wrest it to their own destruction." It is not a comprehensive rule. It gives us no authority for keeping Sunday, the first day of the week, in place of Saturday, the seventh. It is not certain, for each individual gives his own opinion, and never claims it to be the true sense of Scripture. The Catholic rule is plain, easy, comprehensive and certain. It is plain for all, young and old; it gives its authority for all its doctrines and for Scripture being the Word of God, each pastor giving, not his own view or opinion, but that of the whole church, the church being the infallible authority of God.

COLLEGIATE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

Paul's Discourse on Mars Hill—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Chambers.

An antique, yet withal stately, building is the Collegiate Dutch Reformed church, at the corner of Fourth street and Lafayette place. Its outside appearance of antiquity, however, gives little indication of the old-fashioned appearance within. Everything but a magnificent organ which, perched in the gallery, seems to tell of innovation, has the air of a period fully fifty years ago. The high-backed pews, lined with light brown cloth, worked in flowers, sweep round the church in a semi-circular form, while the platform for the preacher is at the further end of the aisle, in a capacious vault-like recess, its only canopy the roof, and in the centre stands a huge block of white marble, which seems like an elegant tombstone. It is covered with a crimson velvet cushion; and this is the pastor's reading desk.

The genuine antiquity of the place was more apparent during the morning service yesterday than usual. Even the sturdy descendants of

THE OLD KNICKBOCKERS

who worship here were deterred by the severity of the storm from venturing out-of-door this Sunday. Accordingly the church was very thinly attended, not more than fifty worshippers, including about a dozen ladies, being present. Thus it was that the ancient and somewhat sombre characteristics of the building were more than usually apparent, nearly the entire fashionable congregation being weather-bound.

After singing a hymn and prayer the venerable pastor, Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, announced as his text Acts xvii., 24—"God, that made the world and all things therein, seeing that He is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands," being the first proposition of

PAUL'S FAMOUS DISCOURSE

at Athens, which was pronounced in the Areopagus, where the most important questions of religion and law were decided. Dr. Chambers characterized Paul's discourse as a calm, logical argument on first principles. It stood alone—none like it had ever been delivered by himself or any of his associates. In the first line the elementary principles were stated which overthrew

THE WHOLE SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY.

No needless offence was given, although his own feelings were deeply enlisted. He spoke with the confidence of one in authority—conscious of the possession of the truth, but uttered no gross invectives against the national worship. He (the preacher) deduced three observations from the text.—The first was that Christianity contains the true philosophy. It was a mistake to say that our religion is simply one of authority. It claims to present principles which men who use their reason fairly must admit to be proved, quite apart from the fact who it is that says them. The Gospel gains most of its success by its excellent

ADAPTIVENESS TO HUMAN NEEDS.

The discourse on Mars Hill stands apart as a proof that the profoundest philosophy cannot impair or displace the natural foundations on which religion is based. The second observation was that culture is often a bar to faith. Never did Paul address a more cultivated assembly. Never did he meet with so little success. It is not because religion is in the least unfriendly to culture, but because knowledge usually puffs men up and they refuse to come down to the

HUMILIATING TERMS OF THE GOSPEL,

which not only proclaims one blood as the source of all men, but one Saviour as alike needed. Finally, he observed that Jesus Christ was the turning point, the pillar on which all turned. For His sons all hope begins and ends with Him. The power of all judgments is committed to His hands. Believing in His name they may hear at last the archangel's trump without even a moment's shudder. For the Judge would be their advocate and friend, and that day of triumph would open a door to a life everlasting. But if they had no hold on Him nothing remained but an undone eternity.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

What a Man Must Believe that He May Be Saved—A Sermon on Faith and Works, by the Rev. George H. Hepworth.

The Church of the Messiah, in Thirty-fourth street, at the corner of Park avenue, was well filled yesterday morning by a congregation evidently very devout. The Rev. George H. Hepworth, the pastor, gave a sort of essay, fully of dramatic force and power, upon the cardinal virtues of man and the cardinal principles of faith. In his introduction he said:—We live on from day to day not daring to question, not daring to pull down and not able to build again. There is a wonderful laxity in regard to the training of children in religious and moral paths. We teach to them geography and arithmetic and leave them to follow their own methods of thought as we leave the ivy to creep at random over the trellis. We send them out into the world with the means to live, but without

A STAR OF HOPE.

We may know an honest mariner and one who is skilled in all the lore of a sailor's craft. Yet, were we merchants and he should come to us with a proposition to sail one of our ships to a foreign land over a trackless ocean, and that he would steer her course without a compass or without a chart, we might have every confidence in the honesty of his opinion, but we should shake our heads and refuse to entrust the safety of our vessels and merchandise to one who refused the aid of science. Man's life is influenced by what he believes, and he is apt to soar high or

CREEP LOW,

as his nature and the principles of his belief may dictate. It makes a great deal of difference what a man believes. We are told, it is true, by many, that if one lives rightly and acts justly faith is of little value. Belief throws an aroma and a perfume about all a man's life, and, though I have the highest respect for such a man as Spinoza, for the purity of his life and the purity of his thought, yet I cannot be persuaded that atheism made him pure. I would not, however, in this lead any one to believe that my impression was that the man who was upright and true, and yet was an atheist, was not better than one who had faith in Christianity and yet was a villain in his life.

I WOULD RATHER GO

before the judgment seat of God to-day, saying, I never believed in all this, it seemed preposterous to me, but I have never disobeyed your eternal laws," than to go and say "I am a Christian; I believed all, but I gave the lie to all." There are some people who live in our age, who prefer to ride on an old-fashioned coach, chaise or country wagon than on the cars, which dash so rapidly by them. The "whirr-r-r" and the "hiss" of the escaping steam are their salutation and tokens of the respect which a great age, to which they have ceased to belong, pays [illegible] [illegible]

almost a crime to look up to heaven and believe in a tyrant ruling there. We should believe in the God of Christ and not in the God of the Jews. It is to cast a shadow over a man's whole life to teach him such a faith as that of the dead ages.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN BROOKLYN.

Brother Beecher Insinuatingly Apologizing to St. Paul—Religious Dissipations—Rev. Dr. Partridge Instructing the Williamsburgers.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Good Works vs. Doctrines—Religious Dissipations—A Chance for Unitarians.

On account of the superabundance of snow there was an occasional vacant seat in Plymouth church yesterday, but the congregation was very large, and listened to Mr. Beecher's plea for good works with commendable interest.

After the preliminary exercises and the reading of a variety of notices concerning lectures, concerts, charities and pew rents, the preacher announced that his text would be found in Titus, iii., 8, 14:—"This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God might be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable unto men." "And let ours also learn to maintain good works for necessary uses."

In the three epistles of the apostle to Titus and Timothy there are not only expressions of Paul's theology, but indications of his ideas of the mode of administering truth. In these letters, which are written for the purpose of

TEACHING TEACHERS HOW TO TEACH,

there is great emphasis laid on the subject of good works. There is more said about good works in the New Testament than in the pulpit. Men are afraid that a doctrine of good works will lead them away from the solid foundations. The text is not an accidental passage. Good works are urged throughout Paul's epistles, and by good works he means right feelings carried out into right actions. There are hints to magistrates, to subjects, to slaves, to husbands and wives and children; to the poor and the rich, the joyful and the sorrowing. And all this variety of preaching that Paul gives us a warrant for makes it seem strange to me that people should tell preachers not to touch this or that practical subject, but stick to the Gospel. You remember how in the old times, if we put anything into our sermons but

DEAD AND ALIVE INTELLECTUAL STATEMENTS,

we were shut up by being told that it was our business to preach the Gospel. There are several reasons for this contempt of good works among good people. There was among the Jews at the time of Christ a spirit that led them to put their salvation upon an outward observance of the law. They made right living consist in ritualistic performances, not in character. Against this Paul argued that there was no merit in good works; that they were merely instrumental, and were

ONLY GOOD FOR WHAT THEY DID.

But in thus denouncing good works, Paul did not mean the works which are the outward expression of benevolent feeling.

When the reformers found men doing works superstitiously, believing that there was a moral, purchasing power in certain lines of conduct, so much credit for so many prayers or alms, or penances, or pilgrimages, they lifted up their voices against it. They said that God loves the heart that is good and just, and loving and true, the inward motive, and not the outward expression.

Here Mr. Beecher defined his idea of justification by faith to be a justification that takes place when a man has a faith that makes the Divine nature available in

CLEANSING HIS HUMAN NATURE.

When by faith a man puts his heart in contact with God's heart, and so is purified, he is justified by faith. Another reason for the bad repute of good works is the doctrine that a morality that consists in the lowest ideas of outward social duty is sufficient. The paying of debts and taxes is put as the basis of character, while the heart may be full of degrading feelings. The pulpit met this doctrine of morality with arguments that might, if not understood rightly, lead men to think that there was no value in good works. The pulpit has preached against good works to counteract the influence of men who preach

TASTE AND IMAGINATION

in the place of sound doctrine. The preaching of sentiment may do for men already refined, may polish men already enamelled, but it never did and never will get hold of the community at large. It has no hold on the conscience, no power, no grip. Mr. Beecher said he and his father used to have theological disputes, and once the boy put to the old theologian this question—"If a man should ride by a river, and seeing a drowning man should at the peril of his life rescue him, wouldn't the act be good?" "There would be no virtue in it," the elder Beecher replied; "it would be only

A NATURAL IMPULSE."

"Well," said the younger, "if natural impulses should spread so that the world should be full of them, what would be the difference between natural impulses and grace?" All sympathy, equity, truth, magnanimity, all that goes to enrich, smooth and irradiate life is good so far as it goes; but this will not satisfy for wrongdoing. A man may do a great many kind things, yet the current of his life may be selfish. That is another question, and it is one that all will do well to look to. But if a man does a good, generous act to-day, it is a good act, though he was stingy yesterday and will be mean to-morrow. The thing for him to do is to keep on doing good things till the whole current of his life sets in the direction of good. Men do a great many

SINGLE ACTS OF GOODNESS,

but it is the character that is the man. There must be a continuity of good—good emotions should be incarnated in good works or they are hurtful to those who indulge in them. People go to meeting and feel refreshed and

HAVE A GOOD TIME SINGING;

they go on Sunday, they go on Friday night and they go every night, but what is the result? In proportion as people go to meeting they should be saints out of meeting. If you are stimulated and full of ecstacy you are apt to be self-deceived. There is nothing more dangerous than

INTENSITY OF FEELING AND FACULTY OF ACTION.

There is a great deal too much going to meeting. If it could be distributed, and every-body go some and nobody go so much it would be better. If every time the flail comes down there could be some wheat threshed out there would be more good done on the threshing floor of life. It is better to indoctrinate a congregation in the principles of good living than in the philosophy of religion. Christ understood this, and acted first and then instructed. His maxim was, "Let your light shine before men, that they, seeing your good works, may glorify your Father which is in heaven."

In illustration of the doctrine of good works Mr. Beecher showed that everybody is really impressed more by good deeds than by dogmas or creeds. A man is early taught to believe that there is nothing

GOOD AMONG THE QUAKERS,

and that a Catholic cannot by any possibility be a Christian. He goes to the war and when wounded and sick he is nursed by some pure minded Quakers or tender, loving Sisters of Mercy, and ever after will allow no one to speak ill of them. He has seen their good works. A man who is tremendously orthodox drifts into a Unitarian family and finds himself rebuked by their simplicity and sweetness and self-forgetfulness; he finds that he has

A WANT OF MORAL TONE,

when compared with them; he don't know how to reconcile it with his theology, but he does believe that some Unitarians will be saved.

What Christ seeks is the building up of manhood. That manhood is obligatory upon everybody. What is true, loving, of good report, that do, and pray that to these good works may be added the spirit that will make them involuntary.

CHRIST CHURCH.

"Holding Forth the Word of Life"—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Partridge.

The services in Christ church, Bedford avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday forenoon were wholly conducted by the venerable rector, Rev. Dr. Partridge, a small congregation attending. At the conclusion of the usual services Dr. Partridge preached instructively from Philippians, xvi., 21—"Holding forth the Word of Life, that I may rejoice in the day of Christ that I have not run in vain, neither labored in vain." In commenting on the text the learned rector said that, no matter how we are situated in this life—whether rich or poor, happy or unhappy, learned or unlearned—

WE ALL LIVE FOR THE FUTURE,

and hope for a better hereafter. As that future controls our happiness so it controls our fears. In the past we have seen generation after generation swept away from earth, and no message has ever [illegible] from them. The sun makes his daily [illegible] but brings us no message; the moon comes [illegible], but sends forth no signal, and the stars are silent as to the world we are all travelling toward. The Scriptures alone inform us of that world, and

HE IS A FOOL WHO GOES BEYOND THE SCRIPTURES

to get information in regard to it and of the spirits inhabiting it. Faith must give us courage to wait for information of the City of the Great King until we reach it. All knowledge concerning the future condition of man is only to be found in the revelations of God. These have scattered the mists of skepticism and brought light and joy to earth. The Bible contains all that is necessary for our happiness on earth, and is the light that leads us through the darkness of death to eternal light and life. From Genesis to the Revelations it is all a perfect guide. It is, however, difficult for persons who read it hurriedly to understand all its mysteries, but there is enough plainly revealed to aid to lead to salvation. What cannot be understood or reconciled [illegible]

[illegible] FALLACIES OF THE DAY

[illegible] The second coming of Christ is [illegible] to us, and [illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

fore that time we hope for the complete conversion of the world t a religion founded on the Bible, not on types and shadows.

In the evening, the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., of New York, lectured on the subject of "The Silver Lining to the Cloud," to a large congregation. The lecture was under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Associ. ion.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN WASHINGTON

The Rite of Confirmati n Administered to Candidates in Epiphany Church.

Discourses by Bishop Wittingham, of Maryland, and Rev. Drs. Newman and Keeling.

EPIPHANY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Rite of Confirmation Administered to Thirty Candidates—Address of the Right Rev. William R. Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1871.

At Epiphany Episcopal church to-day the services were more than usually interesting. In addition to the ordinary Sunday services the rite of confirmation was administered to about thirty candidates by the Right Rev. William R. Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland, assisted by the Rev. Drs. Starkey and Jones. The choir sang the beautiful hymn "Nearer, my God to Thee," while the candidates ranged themselves in order before the chancel rail. The venerable Bishop, in a voice enfeebled by the laborious duties of more than two score years of Episcopal work, addressed the candidates. He said they were about to assume vows which had been made for them in tender years, and in assuming these promises they assumed with them their responsibilities. They must

RENOUNCE THE WORLD, THE FLESH AND THE DEVIL—

the world, meaning all the vanities and temptations that assail us in daily life; the flesh, containing the weakness of our carnal bodies, the appetites and desires, and the devil, the inward voice that prompts our weak humanity to err and deceive ourselves. They were taking upon themselves no new vows. These had been with them from the beginning, with all their responsibility, and they were to-day but showing to the world that, God willing, with His grace, they would renew and confirm the Christian privileges bestowed upon them in infancy by His Church. He made the path easy for all if we would but follow His laws; but they themselves hold the need and the opportunities for the practical adaptation of these promises. When they kept God's holy will and commandments they embraced all the bases of Christian obligation. It meant to

SURRENDER INDIVIDUAL DESIRES AND FEELINGS

to the needs of humanity: to lean on God in faith for all succor; to mortify the sinful longing of the body; to bury in them the old Adam, and so to live that they might become an example of our great type, Christ Jesus.

The candidates seemed deeply impressed with the Bishop's remarks. At the conclusion of the rite of confirmation a hymn suitable to the occasion was sung, and the services were concluded.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The Distinction Between Man and the Brute—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Newman—President Grant and Vice President Colfax Among the Worshippers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1871.

A large audience was present at Dr. Newman's church this morning, the pastor having returned a few days previous from a lecture tour. General Grant, accompanied by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Cramer, his daughter Nellie, and Governor Jewell and wife, of Connecticut, also Mr. Colfax and the Postmaster General, were among those present. The text was taken from St. Luke, xii., 48:—"For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required." The noble distinction between man and the brute, said Dr. Newman, is the volitional act of the former and the instinctive act of the latter. Though hard to define the difference between the two, yet the common sense of mankind concedes that there is such a difference. Careful training may teach a brute to do many curious and even skilful things, but independent of that training he acts in a stereotyped manner. But the history of the human race shows that man is not subject to automatic laws, but is capable of pursuing this or that course, of doing or not doing. In man, the masterpiece of the Creator, there exists a triple nature, representing the inanimate, the animate and the divine. His physique is allied in composition to the inanimate; his appetites and passions ally him to the animal or animate; his intellectual and spiritual endowments to the divine. The text suggests the ground and extent of

MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The ground is man's ability to perform moral action. Action is rendered moral by two circumstances—first, that it is voluntary, and second, that it relates to some law which determines its character to be good or evil. Against this doctrine of the freedom of the human will is the theory of necessity, which means that man is a machine, and acts as he is acted upon. Dr. Newman took as an illustration of a perfect machine a watch, to which we may apply certain moral qualities, saying it is trustworthy or unreliable; but the watch can act only in a given way, and cannot be considered a subject of blame or praise. Unless man possess adequate power to act otherwise than in this manner he is not morally responsible for his actions. Against the doctrine of human will some urge that man is influenced by motives arising from the circumstances in which he is placed; that these are ordered by a higher power, and, therefore, man is not independent nor capable of volition. Doubtless man is influenced by motive, but not always by the strongest and highest motive; for he would secure his best good by

OBEDIENCE TO GOD'S LAWS.

Again, men say, "There is a Divinity that shapes our ends," or in vulgar life one says, "A man that is born to be hung will never be drowned." But no man was born to be either. The faith of Napoleon in fatality did not create fatality. Theoretically men may deny the freedom of the human will, but practically they acknowledge it. In all languages are found terms of praise and dispraise. Historians are never weary of holding up to execration such characters as "Bloody Mary," or of eulogizing such pure souls as that of Lady Jane Grey. Civil government recognizes man's volitional power. A tree falling kills a man, but the tree is not hung. Human law makes man amenable to law; divine law recognizes man's accountability. The question arises whether man is responsible for obligations which he has not voluntarily assumed? With our broad American ideas of freedom, we are at first inclined to answer in the negative, but a little deeper thinking leads to the opposite conclusion. Just as a child that has not assumed voluntary obligation is held by society as subject to the parents' authority, so the citizen is held responsible for obligations, whether voluntarily assumed or not. If this be true in the family, if it be a fact in civil jurisprudence, is it not also a tremendous fact in the moral government of God? How clearly the Scripture brings out this grand truth, this

RECOGNITION OF THE DESTINY OF MAN,

raising him above the brute—making him kindred with God. This responsibility on man's part demands the highest personal improvement according to our opportunities. Again, man is responsible for what he might have been. Compare the lives of Wesley and Voltaire—both men of splendid intellect and possessing superior advantages and privileges—the one living for God and doing good, and the other living among infidels and leaving an evil influence descending to all time. Man is responsible for the ultimate results of his actions. Herod and Arnold, in the eyes of God, are as guilty as though the one had killed the child Jesus and the other betrayed his country. Dr. Newman closed by an appeal to the men and women listening to him to let this grave thought take possession of their hearts, that they might be better and wiser now, and that at the last day they might be ready to receive the "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of your Lord."

TRINITY CHURCH.

"Buy the Truth, and Sell It Not"—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Keeling.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1871.

Rev. Dr. Keeling, formerly rector of Trinity church, preached to his old parishioners this morning from the text, "Buy the truth, and sell it not." (Proverbs xxiii., 23.) The reverend speaker said:—The "truth" spoken of here is identical with Divine wisdom, a practical knowledge of God and man's responsible relations to him. This truth is the germ from which all true moral life is developed, the centre from which all the lines of practical duty diverge. This truth was not given to man in all its completeness at once, but has been imparted by successive revelations, graduated to historic developments and the spiritual capacities of the race. The men of olden time secured the truth and held it by lives of faith and prayer and habitual walking with God. Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham and Moses were striking examples of the former precept mentioned in the text. Under the Gospel the same truth was revealed in Christ.

MAN'S JUSTIFICATION

[before] God was free, and not to be bought; but to [secu]re it personally, to retain it, to pursue it prayerfully amid the bewilderments of error and the temptations to wrong, to learn God's will concerning us from the teachings of His Word and providential dealings with us, at all hazards of self and [illegible] is great, to live under the influence of revelation and of our responsible relations to God—this was to

"BUY THE TRUTH AND SELL IT NOT,"

as did Esau in a figure when he sold his birthright; as did Demas, when having loved this present world, he went back from following Paul. Judas sold the truth in the person of Christ. The reverend speaker then said that the supreme value of heavenly truth to the soul of man was for life and in death, to hold this truth, to grow in it and to incorporate every new accession of spiritual knowledge with our own spirits. He who thus habitually lives buys the truth. The truth necessary to man's spiritual guidance has glanced and glittered through the warp and woof of human history. The truth has had its heroes, its martyrs, its confessors, who have bought the truth with toil and tears and blood, even unto death. Beneath the crust of all denominational distinctions and ecclesiastical forms there may be recognized the men who have bought the truth. It may be seen under the cowl of the monk, with the bands of Geneva, under the lawn of the bishop, in Savaronola fighting the tiger heart of De Medici, amid the darkness and corruptions of medieval times, in Luther, in Cramer and Ridley. These and others of whom the world was not worthy bought the truth.

ART NOTES.

Artists' Fund Society.

A considerable number of artists and representatives of the press were present Saturday evening a a private view of the paintings contributed by members in aid of the artists' fund, and to be sold at the eleventh annual sale, at the Somerville Gallery, on Monday evening, February 6. Until that date the paintings will remain on free exhibition at the gallery, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. The following is the list of officers of this society:—President, John F. Kensett; vice-president, R. W. Hubbard; secretary, A. Laurie; treasurer, J. M. Falconer; board of control, J. W. Casilear, E. Johnson, T. Hicks, D. Huntington, W. Whittredge; committee of admission, D. Johnson, S. J. Guy, J. Williamson, J. O. Eaton and W. H. Beard. The members of the society who have contributed to the present sale number fifty-one. In all there are eighty works, including three marble groups by Carl Müller—"The Greeting," "Sans Souci" and "Puppy"—and two pen drawings by Mrs. E. Greatorex—"Pegnitz Bridge" and "Scheurgraben."

Among the rest may be specified "The Sketcher," by A. B. Durand, his donation to the benevolent fund.

A splendid water color, "Italian Scene," by F. O. C. Darley.

"Burning Stubble," by G. H. Boughton, admirable in every respect, for although the black line which the artist puts around the figure of the peasant girl and around so many figures in his other paintings does not exist in nature, yet it helps to reproduce the impression which the original object made on his mind, and to do this, not to curiously imitate nature, is the true purpose of art. Boughton also contributes another picture, "Eleanore," which, if somewhat out of drawing, is nevertheless full of feeling and finely illustrates Tennyson's exquisite lines—

> But when I see thee roam, with tresses unconfined,
> While the amorous, odorous wind
> Breathes low, between the sunset and the morn.

Eastman Johnson sends "The Young Huntsman;" T. Hicks, a picture with a title that has a decided smack of actuality, "You Know How it is Yourself;" P. P. Ryder, "A Breton Peasant Girl;" T. P. Rossiter, "At the Balcony," "The First Flirtation" and "Rebecca;" C. P. Blauvelt, "One Cent Short;" M. J. Hennessy, "The Bashful Model;" E. Benson, "Expectation" and "Making the Most of It." The latter has the great merit of being out of the ordinary run, but the artist might have made more of it, and he aimed at excellence in painting as well as at originality. J. G. Brown, "Hiding" and "The Little Weed," each in some respects an excellent example of a line of child pictures very successfully pursued by this popular artist. The head of the child in the second picture is charming. L. Lang, "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Cruel Mother"—the title of the latter an inexplicable mystery to any but the maternal breast.

J. M. Falconer contributes "Homewards" and "Old Fort Hale;" D. M. Carter, "The Last Look" and "The Old Story;" J. Williamson, "The Return from the Hunt," "The Highlands" and "On the Quinniplack;" J. Carlin, "The Young Thief," "A Quick Retreat" and "A Caravan on the Seashore of Galilee;" J. Pope, "Lake Winnipiseogee" and "Near West Campton, N. H.;" C. P. Cranch, "A Visit to a Studio," which too cruelly satirizes artists as mere imitators, representing them, in fact, as monkies, and too flatteringly classifies critics with the noble cacklers that once saved Rome. Mr. Cranch has also sent, by way of variety, a picture of "Venice."

J. F. Kensett is represented by "Fort Dumpling, Newport," and "A Reminiscence of Lake Como;" S. R. Gifford, by "The Galleries of the Stelvio, Lake Como;" J. F. Cropsey, by "Lake George;" "Hudson River;" W. Whittredge, by "The Woods of Ashokan" and "The Old Farm Road;" M. F. H. DeHaas, a fine "Marine View;" Homer Martin, "Moosehead Lake," one of the most characteristic features of the picturesque scenery of Maine; J. B. Barrow, "Sunset on the Sea-shore" and "Head of Skaneateles Lake;" H. A. Loop, "Sketch Near Rome" and "A Summer Morning;" and "The Sunlit Path;" C. C. Griswold, "A Western Stream;" H. Fuechsel, "A Mountain Torrent," "Keene Valley" and "Lake Placid, Adirondacks;" A. F. Tait, two elaborately finished pictures, "In the Adirondacks" and "The Spring Head;" J. L. Fitch, two views, which by their admirable fidelity to nature transport the spectator at once to the Adirondacks. "The Head of Keene Valley" and "On Gill Brook;" J. B. Bristol, "In the Pasture," conventional, but full of the freshness of nature; W. L. Sontag, "Near Lancaster, N. H.," and "Morning Mist Rising on Mount Hayes;" D. Johnson, two capital views of Oak Grove, Genesee, N. Y.; R. W. Hubbard, "A Summer Day," and "Lake Dunmore, Vt.;" Alexander Lawrie, "Lake George, from Huddle Bay," one of the best points of view for scenery, of which artists seem never to grow weary; T. Addison Richards, "Twilight" and "Afternoon;" C. Parsons, "The Bluffs" and "Home, Sweet Home;" Vincent Colyer, "Columbia River;" J. F. Weir, "The Roman Campagna;" W. Morgan, "The Pedler," and W. H. Beard, one of his most characteristic examples, "Who Are You?"

On the whole the collection may be considered as an improvement on that of last year, although it is composed chiefly of pictures of small size, some of which evince less pains on the part of their authors than it would be desirable for them to take, both for the sake of the reputation which they claim and of the benevolent objects of the Artists' Fund Society.

The Ladies' Art Association.

The members of this association made a very pleasing and a very encouraging exhibition of paintings and drawings at their reception last Saturday, in room 20 Clinton Hall. Among the principal exhibitors were Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Oakes, Miss Kollock, Miss Willetts, Miss Fitz, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Griswold, Miss Field, Miss Gilbert, Miss Bart and Miss E. H. Remington, corresponding secretary of the association.

Miss Vinnie Ream's Statue of Lincoln.

Whatever criticisms may be applicable to Lincoln's statue by Miss Vinnie Ream, it must be admitted that the unveiling of the statue in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington gave the foremost men of the nation a favorable opportunity to signify the hearty welcome which all must accord to the ambition of young American women to enter the highest walks of art.

Picture Sales.

The great Derby sale footed up to a total of nearly $90,000, although $50,000 worth of pictures—including Maréchal's "Galileo" and "Columbus," Voltz's splendid cattle piece and Cabanel's "Birth of Venus"—remain unsold.

At the Leeds Art Galleries on Friday and Saturday evenings, there was an important sale of works by Verboeckhoven, David Col, Von Seben, Robbe, of Brussels; La Forte, Carolus, Pettitt, Marple, Sorntag, Cropsey and other artists.

At the Somerville Gallery, about the middle of February, some fifty leading New York artists purpose to have a sale of a collection, which is now being made, of their recent paintings.

Winter Exhibition at the Royal Academy.

The second winter gathering of ancient masterpieces opened in January at the Royal Academy. The present collection, according to the London journals, is nearly twice as numerous as its predecessor was, but includes a larger proportion of inferior and doubtful works. The bulk of the collection is, however, of very high quality, and comprised in it are many of the noblest productions of pictorial art. So magnificent an array of masterpieces has rarely been brought under one roof. Among the works exhibited are two gigantic historical pictures by Salvator Rosa, from the Grosvenor collection; an unusual number of works by Van Dyke, Rubens and Rembrandt; a collection of "Hobbemas", which will not bear comparison with the [illegible]ions of the masters of the Low Countries, [illegible] treasures of Earl Derby's collection, which [occu]pies two whole rooms and part of a third. In this collection a costly cluster of fine pictures by Greuze, purchased at recent sales in Paris, is conspicuous.

KNIGHTS OF THE JIMMY.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning two burglars effected an entrance to the residence of M[rs]. Matilda Parsons, No. 156 North Fifth street, Williamsburg, by prying open a front window with a jimmy. After they had succeeded in securing nearly $200 worth of furs, silk dresses and jewelry, they awoke Mrs. Parsons, who immediately screamed for help. The burglars then made their exit through the front door, carrying away their plunder without further molestation. Mrs. Parsons got a view of the bold knights of the jimmy as they were about leaving her house, but she was so unnerved at the time that she was unable to retain on her mind a vivid recollection of their appearance.

REAL ESTATE.

Interesting Account of the Waste Lands of Long Island.

414,755 Acres Unoccupied—Their Situation and Extent—Character of the Present Vegetation—The Nature and Structure of the Soil—"Not Destitute of Any of the Supporters of Vegetation"—The Results of an Examination "with Spade and Hand"—A "Central Africa" at Our Doors.

There are no new features to note in the real estate market from the experience of the last week. The public sales continued to be limited to small parcels, mostly of improved property. An exception occurred during the week in the sale of some Boulevard lots by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of which we have already given particulars. The attendance at the several sales of the week was good and encouraging to those who look for an active movement in real estate this spring, while the inquiry at the desk was equally hopeful. Transactions indicate continued firmness in values.

What was said here last week upon the subject of

LONG ISLAND LANDS,

in connection with the awakening interest already noted in that direction, has caused a revival of an old controversy respecting the character and value of these lands. For generations almost the popular opinion has been that these lands, of which a more particular description is given below, were worthless barrens. No effort had ever been made to cultivate them, and tradition pointed them out as incapable of cultivation. They were on every side regarded as wild, sterile waste. In this general condemnation was included Hempstead plains. Such a singular phenomenon of an extended wilderness covered with a rich growth of trees of various kinds, well watered throughout and bounded on every side by the richest and most luxuriant soil, yielding fruitful harvests, could not, of course, escape the notice of scientific observers, and there were not wanting men of thought and understanding who denied the general assumption of the islanders in respect to these lands, and challenged proof in support of the condemnation with which they were visited. Singular, or, indeed, rather not singular to say—for

THE AVERAGE MAN

is made up of prejudice—these proofs were not forthcoming, and although every argument which science and analogy could supply was brought to bear to disprove the popular verdict, for years and years no progress was made, even in respect to the Hempstead plains, which the town authorities persisted in regarding as almost valueless, notwithstanding that Professor Renwick, of Columbia College, after an analysis of portions of soil taken thence, had declared them "to partake of all the constituents of a fertile soil in large proportion, only requiring the application of quick lime and other decomposing substances to be fit for cultivation." The purchase of these plains, however, by Mr. Stewart, has served as a powerful argument in support of the views of the savans, investing these lands with some suspicion of value in the eyes of the islanders. The presence of the great millionnaire as a neighbor, and which first startled, then afterwards caused them to think; and as other New Yorkers appeared among them, prospecting, it was supposed, some doubt of the correctness of their former opinions has at last entered their minds. It is difficult, however, to break down old prejudices, especially when those have been handed down from sire to son; hence there are many even now who pooh-pooh all ideas of these wild lands ever being made productive. Their fathers formed such a line before them, and beyond that thought it no use to go. Why should they assume to be wiser than their fathers? The Long Islanders are not the only ones who reason in the same way.

Desirous, in view of the awakened discussion upon the subject of these lands, and knowing that the opinions of the islanders found strong expression in Dr. Prime's History of Long Island, the writer a day or two since called on Dr. E. F. Peck, of Brooklyn, who was the first to advocate the practicability of the cultivation of the so-called "barrens" in a letter in 1845 to Benjamin F. Thompson, another historian of Long Island, to learn upon what data he founded his judgment. Dr. Peck has been ever since identified, as it were, with the views he then expressed, and his well known qualifications as

AN AGRICULTURIST AND NATURALIST,

both in theory and practice, enable him to form a correct opinion. It was that which first moved thoughtful men to examine and judge for themselves as to the correctness of these views. Many eminent men have since confirmed his judgment. Dr. Peck expressed himself as pleased to see the writer, and willingly accorded him the desired information, in an easy colloquial way, indicative of familiarity with the subject and the utmost certainty of conviction. We give Dr. Peck's answers to our inquiries as near as possible.

REPORTER—I am told, Doctor, you are the pioneer in the work of the settlement and cultivation of the plains or barrens of Long Island, and know more about these lands, their extent and qualities, than any other man?

Dr. PECK—That is probably true, for I have had a pretty long journey in the wilderness of Long Island, and any experience and observation concerning these lands extend over a period of thirty years.

REPORTER—What is the extent of the lands uncultivated and unoccupied, commonly known as the plains or barrens of Long Island, and in what part of the island are they?

Dr. PECK—These lands are situated in the county of Suffolk, which embraces within its area about two-thirds of the whole extent of the island, and comprise the central portion of the island, about six to eight miles wide, extending from Farmingdale (thirty-one miles from the city) to Riverhead, a distance of forty miles.

REPORTER—What is this entire section, such as you have described unimproved?

Dr. PECK—It is as a rule. There are patches here and there extending within the area I have assigned to the unimproved lands, as the line, although wonderfully straight, is still necessarily irregular. The improved land in this part of Long Island is along the shore on each side, and may be represented by the figure of a cucumber, split from end to end. Place the open side up, and the fine white rim around the edge represents the improved part. The soft portion in the centre indicates the position of these unoccupied lands. Turn the cucumber over and it gives the shape of the island.

REPORTER—Does not this elevated situation render these lands exposed?

Dr. PECK—It does not, and in fact they are even less so than the settlements along the shore. The highest elevation is in the neighborhood of Hempstead, 150 feet above the level of the sea. From this the ground gradually descends in an easy, undulating slope on all sides, presenting the appearance of a plateau or table land, with a slightly varied surface. After passing Hempstead you come upon sheltered woodland, which is much more favorable for fruit culture than the shore lands. Twenty-five years ago these lands were covered with heavy pine, and on the north and south borders oak, chestnut and hickory. The whole of the plateau is a natural garden and presents

NO EXTERNAL APPEARANCE OF BARRENNESS OR STERILITY.

Take the lands this side of the Connecticut or Carman's river, about sixty miles from New York. In that range there is not an acre incapable of garden cultivation.

REPORTER—What is the character of the timber growth of the present day?

Dr. PECK—The axe and the fires since the opening of the Long Island Railroad, which passes through the very centre of this tract, have destroyed great portions of the old timber, and it is now covered mostly with a younger growth. It is a remarkable fact that on these lands the growth of the wood reproduces itself every twenty-five years fit for market.

REPORTER—What is the nature of this young timber?

Dr. PECK—It is the much dreaded "scrub oak," of which the islanders have such a horror, and by means of which they have frightened off settlers from occupying or cultivating these lands. This is

A FAMOUS ERROR.

Scrub oak, also called "bear" oak, is a bountiful provision of nature here to clothe the earth with green and prevent it becoming an arid waste, or barren, after the destruction of the forest. It is not peculiar to the poor or light soils of the island, but is found indigenous all over, and as a distinct shrub, the *quercus niger* of naturalists, a little black oak. It can never be made a tree, no more than a lilac bush, no matter how rich the soil may be. It is, however, of extremely vigorous growth, ranging from five to twenty feet in height, but usually from seven to ten feet, and in a few years after its appearance takes entire possession of the soil. Its wood is very hard, and its roots hard when dry; when green, soft. It contains a large amount of potash, showing the presence of that in the soil. The roots are used on the island as fuel and are taken out after the branches are cut, from twenty to forty loads per acre. These roots make an exceedingly hot fire, and are purchased by blacksmiths for two dollars per load. They can be ploughed out with a strong plow and two yoke of oxen at less than ten dollars per acre.

REPORTER—What is

THE NATURE AND STRUCTURE OF THE SOIL?

Dr. PECK—The soil is a firm, warm, yellow loam, overspreading all that part of the island from eighteen inches to three feet in depth, of sufficient tenacity to make sun-dried bricks in certain localities. There are places where the sand crops out, but these don't average two per cent of all that region between here and Carman's river. The soil is not destitute of any of the supporters of vegetation, as shown by analysis, and will produce, by ordinary culture, all that any other lands on Long Island will produce, while this elevated range of table land, being inland and sheltered, is best adapted for fruit land of any land on the island. This may be seen by the fruit yards and nurseries now there, that a few years ago were in a wilderness state.

REPORTER—What——

Dr. PECK—One moment. I omitted to mention one very striking peculiarity of Long Island. The soil proper here is everywhere deepest on the high or higher grounds or lands in the middle parts of the island, and grows thinner towards the shores, particularly on the south side, and is highest in the valleys and around the head-waters and borders of the streams.

REPORTER—You have answered my other question, Doctor, in your last observation. The land is well watered by natural streams?

Dr. PECK—Abundantly, and the streams that flow from the island into the various bays in all directions are remarkable for their purity and being unaffected by drought. They are all familiar to sportsmen for the superior trout fishing they afford. Even "Frank Forester," a prejudiced Englishman, states that he met no such streams elsewhere.

REPORTER—How much of the land we have been discussing is marsh land?

Dr. PECK—A very small proportion. Dr. Prime, in his "History of Long Island," published in 1845, estimated the improved lands of the county of Suffolk at about 218,000 acres, the unimproved lands 444,955. Since then, for the reasons already stated, the area of unimproved land lying, as we have seen, mostly in the interior of the island, has been very little reduced. The entire marsh land of the county is computed at 35,200 acres; this would leave 414,755 acres of unoccupied lands capable of cultivation. It is estimated that there is room here for 40,000 new settlers without encroaching upon the old settlements, in the same proportion of population as now exists outside of these so-called barrens.

REPORTER—I am extremely obliged to you, Doctor for your patience, but cannot help expressing some surprise at the accuracy and extent of your information on this subject.

Dr. PECK—My information is the result of personal examination and observation. I was a resident of that portion of the island for over six years, and in the summers of 1841, 1842 and 1843 examined with spade and hand over fifty square miles of lands for the purpose of obtaining correct knowledge.

Here, after the customary interchange of courtesies, the reporter withdrew.

THE BALL SEASON.

Charitable and Complimentary Entertainments.

To-night (should all go well) the Academy of Music will ring with the music of musical instruments and of mirthful laughter; eyes will be bright, and hearts light, while the "old vamps" of the former Volunteer Fire Department will tell the tale of bygone days and "trip the light fantastic." The widows and orphans of those brave men who lost their lives while performing a labor of love battling for the preservation of the lives and property of others have strong claims on the gratitude and generosity of the citizens of the metropolis. To augment the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans a ball is annually given under the direction of a competent committee. This evening has been set aside for the festival this year, and, judging from present appearances, it will be as fine and as enjoyable an affair as any that have preceded it. Those who attend the ball go in for fun, and to heighten the enjoyment to-morrow evening a grand rally will be made. Commissioner G. W. Brennan, Messrs. James Cameron, L. Delmonico and Alonzo Slote will form the principal quadrille party. In another corner of the floor the "K. K. K. old steppers" (Kelso, Kearney, Keil & Co.) will have possession, and with Daniel Slote and a few other kindred spirits will make merry through the night. The portly Porter and his handsome brother will hold forth in another part of the building.

At Irving Hall the Edward J. Shandley Association will have their annual reunion this evening. As Judge Shandley is very popular the compliment to be paid to him by giving this ball will be shared in by a large circle of friends. Of course Bassford will be there, and Marshal Tooker and the Orientals, in full force. It is to be hoped that the arrangements at the door of the hall may be a little better than they have been, as being rudely thrust back and told to "go and buy a hat check before you can get in" is not over inviting to a guest to stay.

Between the Shandley Association and the Firemen's Fund Committee the neighborhood of Irving place, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets will be lively indeed to-night.

The twentieth soiree of the Lyric Club, a social association limited to twelve members, was held at Trenor's Hall on Friday evening last. About 180 ladies and gentlemen were present, all of whom expressed the greatest satisfaction at the exquisite manner in which all the arrangements were carried out. Messrs. W. D. Carrier, C. H. Smith, J. H. Redfield, Sylvier, Cogswell and Kelly were the gentlemen most active in contributing to the success of the entertainment.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest—A Thrilling Narrative—Scherer Committed for Trial—Prompt Action of the Police.

The inquest on the body of John Miller was held on Saturday, before Coroner Vollhardt, at the "old stone house," Hoboken avenue, Jersey City, the scene of the shocking outrage published in Saturday's HERALD. Drs. Hayes and Hammond, who made the post mortem examination, found numerous bruises and wounds on Miller's head, and beneath the scalp a large quantity of extravasated blood. That the old man sustained injuries of a serious character there was abundant evidence, and the physicians came to the conclusion that death ensued from a rupture of the artery in the brain. Dr. Hornblower dissented, and expressed the opinion that the cause of death was congestion of the lungs.

WHAT SPAHN SAW AND HEARD.

Henry Spahn was placed on the stand and testified:—I live in the same house with Scherer; I have lived in the house eleven months and was acquainted with the deceased, John Miller; he lived on the upper floor; Scherer occupied the second floor, and I live on the first; never knew but what Scherer and Miller lived peaceably; Thursday evening, the 19th inst., I heard a noise up stairs—something tumbling down on the floor and the children screaming; heard the noise a second time, and went up stairs to the second floor; the deceased, Miller, was on the floor, lying stretched out; saw no one else in the room except Mr. Scherer and the children; I drew Miller a little further into the room, but did not speak to him; I asked Mr. Scherer what was going on; Scherer said deceased was drunk and was beating his [Scherer's] child; Scherer told me he would like to get rid of the old man from the house; at Scherer's request I went along with him to the police station, where he requested to have the old man arrested on a charge of drunkenness.

HUMANITY OF A POLICEMAN.

The officer in charge at the Third precinct remonstrated with Scherer and told him that the proper course to pursue would be to apply to the Overseer of the Poor and have the old man sent to the almshouse; when we went back to the house I heard the old man fall down stairs, and on opening the door I saw him stretched with his feet upon the stairs and

HIS HEAD ON THE FLOOR

below; Scherer and my wife were in the room at the time; I carried him up stairs and spoke to him, and he thanked me for assisting him; Mrs. Miller was lying sick in bed; saw deceased twice after that, and he was insensible; saw Miller the night before he died, and he could not speak; have not talked with Mr. Scherer concerning that affair since it occurred; think Miller was insensible the first time I saw him lying on the floor; I did not observe any marks of violence on deceased before he fell down stairs, but when I picked him up I saw a bruise on his right eye.

Mrs. Caroline Spahn, wife of the foregoing witness, corroborated his evidence. She recollected how the old man fell down stairs on Thursday night, the 19th inst.; my husband and Scherer were in my room; previous to this we heard a noise like some one falling down; my husband went up and when he returned he told me that he pulled Scherer and the old man apart; Scherer and the old man had a quarrel once in a while.

Other witnesses were examined, but nothing material was elicited from the testimony. The case was given to the jury at half-past one o'clock, and for five hours and a half one member of that body orated in a mixture of low Dutch and broken English to his eleven brothers on the spotless character of Scherer, the accused. But his oratory fell on barren ground. Outside the greatest impatience was manifested, and the Coroner frequently sent the constable to inquire if the jury had agreed.

THE VERDICT.

At seven o'clock the jury rendered a verdict that John Miller came to his death from injuries caused by kicks, blows and bruises inflicted on him by Adam Scherer.

Captain Robinson, of the Third precinct, immediately telegraphed to Police Headquarters for instructions, as Scherer was at large on trifling bail, and received an order from Chief Fowler to

APPREHEND SCHERER IMMEDIATELY

and lodge him in the county jail. This order was promptly obeyed.

During the progress of the inquest Scherer seemed to be the most unconcerned individual in court. He smoked his cigar, drank lager, walked about with an air of cool indifference, and shrugged his shoulders impatiently now and then at the slowness of the proceedings. To those who heard the thrilling recitals the sad fate of the old man was even less melancholy than the miserable end of the poor old woman, who

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART

on witnessing the cruelties inflicted on her husband. She said repeatedly before her death that she felt that the old man could not recover and she could not outlive him. Some parties actually propose to have Scherer released on bail, but justice in New Jersey is too powerful just now.

ACQUITTAL OF DR. NEVILLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29, 1871.

Dr. Neville, who was acquitted yesterday of the charge of homicide, received quite an ovation in the court room from his professional and personal friends. The verdict of the jury in his case is universally endorsed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, Jan. 29, 1871.

THE GENERAL TRADE OF THE CITY

during the past week was dull and irregular. The inquiry from the domestic trade continued light, and only a few out of town buyers were in the city. It would be hardly fair to say, however, that there is any general complaint among the merchants. The season is the one during which they look for stagnation, and hence what little is doing renders them content. On all sides preparations are making for an active spring, and a good business is anticipated. The irregularity referred to above was in some lines of New England goods, a scarcity of which was apprehended, on account of the dry winter and low water, which reduced stocks and led to a strong competitive inquiry. It remains to be seen what will be the result on the market of the present heavy snow fall, particularly if it should be speedily followed by a thaw sufficient to give the mills plentiful water power at an early day. In exportable products trade was also irregular. The prospect of peace in Europe started a speculative demand both for wheat and cotton, but the advanced prices were maintained to the close only in the former. The latest news of the surrender of Paris will doubtless lead to further activity in the ensuing week.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Despite the retention from circulation of many millions of legal tenders by parties who seem inflexible in their speculative operations at the Stock Exchange, and a more active demand for currency at Chicago and some of the Western centres, the money market has steadily worked into a condition of greater ease, and the rate on call loans, which on Monday was 6 a 7 per cent, fell on Saturday to 4 a 5 per cent. The fact is the movement of currency in this direction at this season is one of immense proportions, and not easily obviated in its effects upon our market by special or individual influences or by temporary derangement of the general current at some localities. Thus, while Chicago keeps and holds all the money she can command in her immediate vicinity, New England and the Middle States are sending us profusely of their paper money surplus. The retention at Chicago is only temporary, however, and due to the present movement of the commodities of the pork trade. In this connection it is gratifying to notice that Congress has awakened to the necessity of providing a Clearing House for the national banks of the country, and the appropriate committee of the House are now deliberating on a measure which will require these institutions to establish some central agency (at New York, doubtless), where they will be required to redeem their issues in legal tenders. To us in the metropolis such a measure would be of incalculable benefit, as it would render the money market more stable and afford us a remedy against the overplus of national bank notes which drift to us and accumulate here in unwieldy masses during the spring and early portion of the summer months.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The gold market was again very steady, the highest price having been 110⅞ and the lowest 110⅝. In fact, on one day the quotation remained unaltered throughout the dealings in the Gold Room, so stagnant was the business of the market. This paralysis of the premium is due to the introduction into the gold problem of several unknown quantities—or rather quantities whose future influences are not comprehended with sufficient confidence to base a speculative movement upon them. Reference is had to the prospective proximity of peace in Europe, and we think the problem no nearer solution by the announcement of the eventful capitulation of Paris, that result having been fully anticipated during the latter half of the week in Wall street. The future which lies behind the surrender of the French capital is full of vague uncertainty as to the results and changes which are to happen in the financial world. We find the foreign exchange bankers stiffening their rates to a point which is near the specie-shipping figure; but they do this more for precaution and protection than through any well-digested conviction that they will be promptly called on for the return of the European capital which found its way here last fall after the inauguration of hostilities between France and Germany. The surrender of Paris may be only a stage in the progress of Europe to a greater complication than ever, so that calculations of peace are based on not the surest of foundations when inferred from the capitulation of that city. Even were peace to follow the surrender, the question is again complicated by the absence of certainty that money will return so hastily to the devastated regions of the war. Looking at the situation again from another standpoint, it is evident that in the natural order of our necessities the prostrated people of France will want food before money, and that whatever of the latter will be supplied to them in reviving and rebuilding their enterprises and industries will come in a large part to the markets which will most plentifully supply them with the former. The future of our wheat and cotton trade with peace in Europe is one of signal brilliancy. The hungry *sans culottes* will need both our great staples. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the Gold Room paused, and that on one day—the second instance of the kind since the suspension of specie payments—gold stood rigidly at one quotation all day, without the deviation of as little as one eighth of one per cent. In fact, it was only at the very close on Saturday, when the immense imports of the week—nearly $10,000,000—were reported, that anything like activity prevailed, and then it was the result of prompt action on the part of an intelligent and keen operator, who believed himself warranted in plunging in because the immediate local influence of the above fact was a guarantee against any sudden mishap. Otherwise the gold question, in its general features, prevailed a problem to the end of the week.

AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE

the railway and miscellaneous shares were strong and active, while business was well distributed, perhaps more so than usual, many of the latter class coming in for a movement after protracted periods of neglect and dulness. The course of prices was not devoid of irregularity, however—a result attributed to a lack of harmony in the views of the speculative combinations and larger holders, some of whom evidently realized on the buoyancy of their specialties early in the week, while the rest kept fast hold of their possessions. Despite the sales from the former source the stocks controlled by the latter parties pursued their way to the highest prices yet made in the current movement. In fact, considering that January is not as yet completed, the "spring rise," which had been so divided by the operators for a decline, has made flattering progress.

The government bond market was strong and buoyant throughout, reflecting closely the drift of capital to this centre and the absorption of securities promising for temporary investment higher rates of interest than are likely to be obtained for money in the immediate future. The highest quotations were made on Saturday evening at the close of street business, when the prices were—United States currency sixes, 111⅞ a 111⅝; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 112⅞ a 113; do. do. coupon, 112⅞ a 113; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 109¼ a 109½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110 a 110¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 109¼ a 109½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 109¼ a 109½; do. do., registered, January and July, 108⅛ a 108½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 108⅛ a 108½; do. do., 1867, do. do., 108⅛ a 108½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 108¼ a 108½; do. ten-forties, registered, 109 a 109¼; do. do., coupon, 109 a 109¼.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is unfavorable, the principal result of the week's movement being a loss in the surplus reserve of about $1,300,000. The heavy customs duties of the past six days have been followed by the loss of over a million in specie. The legal tenders show a decrease, but on what hypothesis it is difficult to discover. However, the amount is not large. The deposits and loans are each down nearly $600,000. The statement contrasts with its predecessor as follows:—

	January 21.	January 28.
Loans	$270,858,791	$270,185,370
Specie	28,520,495	27,420,445
Circulation	31,985,274	31,845,342
Deposits	211,690,030	211,105,665
Legal tenders	49,774,427	[illegible]

The changes are in detail as follows:—

Decrease in loans	$673,421
Decrease in specie	1,100,050
Decrease in circulation	139,932
Decrease in deposits	584,365
Decrease in legal tenders	283,518

The banks continue to hold $16,172,972 in excess of the reserve required by law.

FINAL "STREET QUOTATIONS" OF STOCKS.

The following were the final street prices Saturday evening of the leading active stocks:—Western Union Telegraph, 46⅞ a 47; Pacific Mail, 42⅝ a 42¾; New York Central Consolidated, 95 a 95⅛; New York Central scrip, 90⅞ a 90⅞; Erie, 21⅞ a 22; Reading, 98⅛ a 98⅜; Lake Shore, 93⅞ a 93⅜; Pittsburg, 106 a 106⅛; Northwestern, 75⅞ a 76; do. preferred, 88 a 88⅛; Rock Island, 108⅞ a 108⅜; St. Paul, 54 a 54⅛; do. preferred, 73⅞ a 73⅜; Wabash, 51⅞ a 51⅜; Ohio and Mississippi, 35⅞ a 35⅜; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2 a 2⅛.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The following were the extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
Monday	110⅞	110¾
Tuesday	110⅞	110¾
Wednesday	110⅞	110⅞
Thursday	110⅞	110¾
Friday	110⅞	110¾
Saturday	110⅞	110⅝

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 7 packages. A limited demand prevails for pots at $6 75 a $7 25, and pearls at $8 75 a $9 25.

COFFEE.—Rio was firm with a fair demand at former prices. We note a sale of 483 bags per Contest on private terms, and a sale of 4,467 bags per Seraphina, made some ten days ago, but not previously reported, on private terms. Other descriptions were inactive. We quote:—Ordinary cargoes, 10c. a 10½c.; fair, 10⅝c. a 11c., gold, per lb., in bond; good, 11⅞c. a 12¼c.; prime, 12⅞c. a 13¼c.; extreme range for lots, 10c. a 14c.; Java, government bags, 18c. a 20c.; Java, grass mats, 17½c. a 21c.; Singapore, 16c. a 17c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 14c. a 16c.; Laguayra, 14½c. a 15½c.; Jamaica, 12c. a 14½c.; St. Domingo, gold, in bond, 9½c. a 9⅝c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON, under the pressure of heavy weekly receipts at the ports, was unsettled and somewhat lower. The demand was small, and holders in some cases forced sales at lower prices than are represented by the appended quotations. As a rule, however, the sales were made on a basis of 15c. for low middling, the market closing with a downward tendency. The sales were 2,126 bales, including 926 bales for export, 447 bales for home consumption, 555 bales on speculation and 200 bales in transit. We quote:—

	Uplands.	*Mobile.*	*N. Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13¾	14
Good ordinary	14½	14½	15	15⅛
Low middling	15	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16⅛	16⅜
Good middling	16½	16¾	16⅞	17⅛

—For future delivery the transactions were comparatively small at declining prices, the market closing 1-16c. a ⅛c. lower. The sales were 3,500 bales, as follows:—January, 200 at 15 1-16c.; February, 700 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 1-16c.; March, 800 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15 11-32c.; April, 200 at 15⅜c., 100 at 15 9-16c.; May, 1,200 at 15⅝c. Also yesterday, after report, 2,500 bales as follows:—January, 500 at 15 1-16c.; February, 200 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15 3-16c., 200 at 15⅛c.; March, 200 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15 7-16c., 800 at 15⅜c.; May, 100 at 15⅝c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were:—January 15.17c.; February 15.25c.; March 15, 51c.; April sold at 15⅝c., May sold at 15⅝c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 10,425 bbls.; wheat, 1,500 bushels; corn, 5,500 bushels; oats, 3,100 bushels. The flour market ruled dull; but holders were firm in their views, and the sales were in all cases at full prices. The sales comprise 8,500 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a $6 00
Superfine State	6 15 a 6 50
Extra State	6 75 a 7 00
Choice do	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	6 15 a 6 50
Extra do	6 75 a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 75 a 6 85
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 85 a 7 25
Family	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a 7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a 10 00
Rye flour	4 70 a 5 85
Southern extra and family	6 60 a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 50 a —

—Wheat was in fair request and prices were about 1c. higher, the market closing quiet at $1 55 a $1 56 for No. 2 spring in store and $1 55 a $1 57 for do. afloat. The sales were about 193,000 bushels, at $1 45 for old spring delivered, $1 55 a $1 56 for new No. 2 in store, $1 58 for No. 1 in store, $1 60 for amber winter, $1 70 a $1 80 for white. Corn was fairly active and firmer, with sales of about 70,000 bushels, at 84c. a 85c. for new mixed, 86c. for yellow, 84c. for mixed to arrive, 90c. for Southern white to arrive. Oats were firm. The sales were about 30,000 bushels, at 62c. a 64½c. for Western in store and afloat, 64c. a 65c. for Ohio.

HAY was in moderate demand for shipment at $1 15 a $1 20 for North river; retail qualities were quiet but firm, at from $1 25 to $1 40, the latter price for prime. Straw was inactive but steady, at $1 25 a $1 35 for long rye, 90c. a $1 05 for short rye, and 80c. a 85c. for oats.

HOPS.—The market was dull and nominal. A few trifling lots for consumption were disposed of within the range of the following prices:—State, 5c. a 12c.; Eastern, 8c. a 10c.; Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio, 5c. a 9c., and yearlings and old entirely nominal at 4c. a 5c. for the former and 1c. a 3c. for the latter. Foreign continues dull and nominal.

MOLASSES was dull and nominal, with only jobbing lots in demand. By auction 150 bbls. New Orleans, at from 55½c. a 65c. per gallon. We quote:—Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 22c.; clayed, 21c. a 23c.; muscovado, refining, 22c. a 30c.; do. grocery, 30c. a 35c.; Porto Rico, 30c. a 35c.; English Islands, 25c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 55c. a 72c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine continued dull at same prices—merchantable lots, 48c. The sales were 130 bbls., on wharf, at that price. Rosin—There has ruled a very steady fair inquiry for strained at strong prices. We quote strained at $2 35; 4,000 bbls. sold in Wilmington at $1 85 free on board, for London, with freight engaged at 4s. 11½d. Fine qualities have sold in small lots at late prices. Tar has sold in small lots at firm prices; 100 lots Washington brought $2 45.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 6,634 bbls. pork, 81 do. beef, 2,605 packages cut meats and 2,254 packages lard. Pork was quiet, and we have only to note sales of 2,500 bbls. at $22 87½ a $23 for February and March delivery. Beef was dull, but unchanged. Beef hams were held at advanced prices, in view of the material decrease in stock. Southern and Western were held at $28 a $31. Cut meats were quiet, but steady at previous prices. Bacon was sparingly offered, being in light stock. We note sales of 250 boxes short rib at 11¼c. Lard was quiet and scarcely so firm. The sales were confined to about 200 tierces at from 12⅝c. to 12⅞c., including No. 1. The demand for the future months was fair at full prices. The sales comprise 500 tierces for February at 13⅛c., 500 tierces for March at 13⅜c. and 1,000 tierces for April at 13⅝c. Butter and cheese were dull, but unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—With an excited market on the creek prices are again higher and unsettled. Crude in bulk held at 15⅛c.; refined standard white, 25c. Sales were 2,000 bbls. on private terms, 5,000 bbls. for February at 25c., and 2,000 bbls. (this lot late last night) on spot at 25⅛c. Crude oil remains strong, quoted at 30⅛c. a 31⅛c. In Philadelphia prices are more in the seller's favor; refined for January quoted at 25c. Sales were 4,000 bbls. for March at 25⅛c.; 1,500 lots, each April and May, at 25⅝c.; 1,000 lots, each for February, March and April, at 25⅝c., and 1,500 lots, each March and April, on private terms. On the creek the advanced prices were as follows:—$4 75 a $4 80, on lower road.

RICE was quiet, but steady. We note sales of about 75 casks Carolina at 7¾c. a 8c., currency, and 65 bags Rangoon at 3c. a 3⅛c., gold, in bond.

STEARINE was dull and nominal.

SUGAR.—The market was stronger, with small offerings, at previous quotations, most sellers demanding an advance. The sales were 700 hhds., on a basis of 9⅞c. a 9⅝c. for fair to good refining, 2,770 boxes clayed at from 9⅞c. to 10¼c., and by auction 104 hhds. New Orleans at from 8⅞c. to 10c. Refined sugar was quiet but steady, at 13⅛c. for soft white and 14c. a 14⅛c. for hard—the latter price for powdered. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal, hogsheads and boxes, 9⅜c. a 10⅜c.; molasses, hogsheads and boxes, 8⅛c. a 9⅜c.; melado, 4c. a 7c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 10c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11c.; do., 16 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13c.; do., white, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 9⅞c.; grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 11c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8⅞c. a 9⅞c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 8c. a 9⅛c. New Orleans—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 9⅞c.; grocery grades, 10⅛c. a 11c.

TALLOW was inactive, but firmly held at 9c. Small lots, amounting to about 65,000 lbs., were sold at 8⅞c. a 9c. per lb.

WHISKEY.—The market was firm. Sales about 550 bbls., part last evening, at 95c. a 95½c.

THE FENIAN RECEPTION.

Meetings of the Irish Societies.

The subject of the reception to be given to the released Fenians formed yesterday the subject of consideration at conventions held respectively by the United Irishmen, the Fenian Brotherhood and the Father Matthew Societies.

At the meeting of the United Irishmen a resolution was adopted censuring John Savage for the action he recently took in issuing, on his own responsibility, a call for an Irish national convention. The resolution stated that only O'Donovan Rossa and his compatriots had such right.

An amendment was offered by Jeremiah Monaghan that, without censuring Mr. Savage, a resolution should be arrived at that only the released Fenians should have the right to call an Irish convention of Manhattan district.

THE FENIAN CENTRES

met at Fenian headquarters. There was a large representation. Resolutions thanking General Burke's committee and also the Tammany committee for the kindness they had shown the exiles were ordered to be drawn up by a committee of four, consisting of Anthony A. Griffin, Colonel O'Mahony, James Menahan and T. G. Duffy. At noon to-day the legion of St. Patrick, in full uniform, will pay a visit of honor to the exiles.

THE FATHER MATTHEW SOCIETIES

held a convention at the corner of Sheriff and Houston streets, and made arrangements to participate in the parade, whatever day it may come off. As some of the temperance societies represented in the convention are also represented in the Convention of Irish Societies, a motion was made and carried that such societies would be at liberty to choose whether they would parade with the Father Mathew men, who will be known as the "Temperance division," or with the division which will comprise the Irish societies, and that the delegates from these societies would report at a meeting, which will be held on Tuesday evening. The convention have engaged a band of seventeen pieces to head their division, and each society will also have a band. The Father Matthew Branch No. 2, of New York, and also the Branch No. 3, of Brooklyn, joined the convention, which now comprises twenty-five societies.

SKATING.

Brady's Rink, Jersey City.

The children's fancy dress carnival Saturday afternoon was a perfect success. In the evening a wheelbarrow race, blindfolded, took place, causing much merriment, and was won by Mr. Martin. This evening the Knickerbocker and Manhattan Lacrosse clubs play a game of lacrosse on skates, wearing their usual uniforms, playing eight on a side, game to commence at half-past eight o'clock. The prize, an elegant pair of club skates presented by Professor Brady.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

PARIS.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

Granville, stating that Mr. Odo Russell had been instructed to ask Count Bismarck to designate the route by which convoys of provisions from England might be sent into Paris, and to order that they be not interrupted on the way.

CATTLE FOR PARIS.

Great numbers of cattle have been collected by the Germans at Rouen, Gonesse and Lagny, to be driven into Paris as soon as it capitulates.

REJOICING IN GERMANY.

Herald Special Report from Berlin, Frankfort and Saarbruck.

Intense Joy and Excitement Everywhere.

BELLS RINGING AND CANNON FIRING.

Thanksgiving Sermons and Services in All the Churches.

Germany Magnanimously Inclined Towards France.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Berlin, dated at two o'clock this afternoon. Your correspondent writes:—

This city (Berlin) is in a perfect blaze of excitement, now that the certainty of the capitulation of Paris is known. A telegram from the Federal Chancellor giving official confirmation of the news was received at a late hour last night. To-day the church bells have been ringing since daybreak. The churches at the services were crowded and there were sermons and prayers of thanksgiving for the near return of peace offered up, both before and after the morning service.

AT THE PALACE.

An immense crowd assembled before the royal palace. The ladies of the royal household appeared at the windows and waved their acknowledgments to the people.

ON THE STREETS.

It is almost impossible to describe the scenes on the streets. Every person who met a neighbor on the way to or from church stopped and embraced, the women congratulating each other with tears in their eyes.

GERMANS GENEROUSLY INCLINED.

The news certainly creates in the public mind here a charitable feeling and a strong desire to act generously by the fallen foe.

Frankfort Wild with Joy—French Prisoners Regaled.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Frankfort telegraphs as follows:—

FRANKFORT WILD WITH JOY.

The official news of the capitulation of Paris has set all Frankfort wild with rejoicing. A number of French prisoners, who were passing through the streets when the news arrived, were regaled with an impromptu feast. The streets are crowded with delighted citizens, and special thanksgiving services have been performed in all the churches.

Joy in Saarbruck—Cannon Firing and Bells Ringing.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Saarbruck telegraphs from that place under date of this morning at eight o'clock. He says:—

The news of the capitulation of Paris has just this instant arrived here. Cannon are firing in honor of united Germany, and German flags are displayed on all the houses; bells are ringing, and bands of young and old men are streaming joyfully through the streets, singing patriotic airs. Preparations are making for a general illumination. The final surrender of Paris took place at noon on Saturday.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

A New Title for the Crown Prince of Germany.

LARGE GERMAN FORCE NEAR HAVRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

Prince Frederick William will hereafter be styled "Imperial Highness and Crown Prince of Germany."

THE GERMANS NEAR HAVRE.

A despatch from Havre dated the 27th states that a considerable force of Germans is echelonned between Bolbec and Rouen, and detachments have entered Candebec, Yvetot and Pont-Audemer.

NEW FRENCH TROOPS.

The London *Daily Telegraph* has special despatches stating that two new French divisions have been formed of the recruits who have come into Havre.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The French iron-clad Solferino, westward bound, has put into Georgetown Harbor.

THE CAPITULATION.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Details of the Formal Surrender of Paris.

German Precautions Against Parisian Fickleness.

Elections for the National Assembly to be Held Immediately.

DISPOSITION OF THE PARIS GARRISON.

Bourbaki's Army and Belfort Included from the Armistice.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles, dated to-day. Your correspondent says:—

THE CAPITULATION.

The terms of capitulation were finally signed yesterday afternoon. The terms are the same as those already sent you. The occupation of the forts commenced to-day. Valérien was entered last night by the Prussian engineers to draw the mines.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE PARISIANS.

Heavy guns will immediately be moved into the forts, as the enceinte is strongly armed and no confidence can be placed in the fickle population of Paris until after the general disarming. Strong forces of infantry and artillery moved forward to cover working parties.

THE ARMISTICE.

The three weeks' armistice expires at noon February 19. The object is to spare further bloodshed and give an opportunity to the French people, through the Assembly representatives at Bordeaux, to decide for war or peace.

ELECTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Elections will be permitted in all the departments, together with the free circulation of the Deputies through the country.

DISPOSITION OF THE PARIS GARRISON.

The army of Paris, regiments of the line, marines and mobiles, are to be prisoners of war, with the exception of 12,000 men, who are required to maintain order in Paris. All the corps of Francs-tireurs are to be dissolved, but the National Guard will remain armed.

THE FORMAL SURRENDER.

All the forts will be finally evacuated by the French at 11 A. M. to-day, and will then be occupied by the Prussians. The French troops will deliver their arms and flags and field artillery within fourteen days, all of which will be collected at Sevran. French troops may retire into Paris unarmed. The cannons of the forts are to be delivered up, but the *enceinte* guns are to be dismounted, the carriages to be delivered to the Prussians, but the guns themselves are to be left.

A LINE OF DEMARCATION.

A line of demarcation is drawn between the *enceinte* and the forts. The French portion extends to the *enceinte* only, the Prussian portion to 500 paces from the *enceinte*, with certain topographical modifications. Fort Vincennes will remain in the hands of the French.

PROVISIONING PARIS.

Paris remains completely invested from a military point of view, but three railway lines will be repaired and permitted to convey sufficient supplies for the daily nourishment of the population.

IMPORTANT QUALIFICATION.

Bourbaki's army and the fortress of Belfort are not comprehended in the armistice. The Prussian line of demarcation for the Southern armies is to be the line of the Loire.

RETURNING TO PARIS.

Favre returned to Paris yesterday evening. General Velden, Chief of Vinoy's staff, and Captain Harrison, an aide of Trochu, with three directors of the Mediterranean, Orleans and Western railways, accompanied him.

THE BONAPARTES.

Denials by the Empress Eugenie of Any Intrigues with Bismarck.

Bismarck Disclaims Negotiation for Napoleon's Restoration.

The French Emperor Refers Everything to the Regency.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

The London *Times* publishes, by request from Chiselhurst, a denial of the statement that intrigues were going on between Bismarck and the Bonapartists for the restoration of the latter.

A DISCLAIMER FROM BISMARCK.

Bismarck, alluding to the reported negotiations between Napoleon and the Prussian government, says the Emperor refers everything to the Regency. He (Bismarck) denies that he has ever negotiated for a restoration of the Bonapartes, or that he intends to interfere in the domestic concerns of France.

ANARCHY IN PARIS.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Vinoy Removed and Leflo Put in His Place.

The Red Republican Clubs in Arms.

A NEW GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles sends me the following despatches, dated January 25 and 27. He says:—

SERIOUS RIOTS IN PARIS.

Alarming rumors prevail here (Versailles) of serious riots in Paris, since the certainty of capitulation was made known. Whether or not these reports be true it is certain that there is great agitation in the French capital. Last night the beating of drums and the shouts of the people were distinctly heard along the investing lines. Hundreds of French troops are offering to desert.

THE REDS AGITATING.

Information received here states that the condition of Paris is terrible. All the political clubs are in arms. A sortie by 200,000 men was demanded of General Vinoy, who refused to comply with the demand on the ground that it would be useless butchery. As a consequence of this refusal General Leflo was put in Vinoy's place.

A NEW GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

The "reds" demand a new government of 210 members of the National Guard, to be chosen by ballot.

BEFORE THE SURRENDER.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CAPITULATION

Demand of Favre for the French Army to Leave with the Honors of War.

Peace a Necessary Result of Surrender.

No Triumphal Entry of the Germans Into Paris.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1870.

The following is the continuation of the despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles, dated January 25:—

RESUME.

[The first part of the despatch was published in the HERALD of yesterday morning. It reported the arrival of M. Favre at Versailles and the council of war, at which the Emperor of Germany presided. The result of the deliberations was communicated to M. Favre, who returned to Paris the same evening.]

AN INTERVIEW.

Continuing, your correspondent writes:—As the carriage containing M. Favre was driven down the avenue leading to the Sevres road, Count Bismarck, taking his daily constitutional exercise, encountered it. The Count turned his horse and rode by the window of the carriage, conversing with M. Favre as far as the town gates.

WHAT FAVRE DEMANDED.

It is understood that M. Favre asked that the Army of Paris be granted permission to march out of the city with full honors of war, and take up a position in some one of the unoccupied districts of France, under an engagement not to resume hostilities for a term of months agreed upon. This request is, of course, inadmissable.

NO CAPITULATION WITHOUT PEACE.

The latest report states that Bismarck refuses to accept the capitulation of Paris unless all the armies in France lay down their arms. This is evidently a canard. Favre is expected to return to Versailles to-morrow or the following day. Capitulation during the present week is regarded as certain.

HOW FAVRE WAS RECEIVED.

It was with a distinct understanding that no mention should be made of the London Conference, that subject having been already disposed of, that Bismarck consented to receive Favre. The Count's reply reached the French Minister at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by Bismarck's private carriage. Favre arrived at eight o'clock in the evening and drove straight to Rue Provence. Bismarck had already finished his dinner, but he sent from the royal kitchen a handsome entertainment for his visitor. Immediately after Favre held an interview with Bismarck, which did not conclude till capitulation had been virtually agreed upon.

NO TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

There will be no triumphal entry into Paris by the Germans, unless their present terms are refused. The only basis of surrender is the same as that of Sedan and Metz.

MORE ABOUT BISMARCK'S TERMS.

The French in Versailles are generally rejoiced at the approach of peace. The latest reports of Bismarck's terms of peace differ but little from those which I have informed you of before, but I give them below;—

First—The cession of the two French provinces—Alsace and Lorraine.

Second—The cession of one French colony—name not mentioned.

Third—Twenty war ships from the French fleet.

Fourth—Four milliards of francs as indemnity.

FINAL TERMS.

The final terms of peace will not be arranged now. The capitulation of Paris is only received as a military act, apart from all political negotiations.

No Correspondence With Von Beust—A Charge Against Bismarck—Further Details of Favre's Negotiations.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

There has been no correspondence between Baron Von Beust and Count Bismarck in regard to preliminaries of peace.

A CHARGE AGAINST BISMARCK.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that the negotiations for the capitulation of Paris would have been concluded earlier had not Bismarck insisted on the acceptance of conditions of peace.

FURTHER DETAILS OF FAVRE'S NEGOTIATIONS.

Bismarck on the 24th visited M. Favre, who had come to Versailles. An hour afterwards a council of war was held, at which the Emperor William, the Crown Prince, Generals Moltke, Boyen and Von Roon and Count Bismarck were present. At its conclusion another conference took place between Bismarck and Favre, and the latter returned to Paris. In the afternoon, after receiving confirmation of the news of disturbances in the capital, M. Favre returned to Versailles, and on the next day resumed negotiations with Bismarck.

The Last Military Operations—Bombardment of St. Denis—New Batteries.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

The correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD at Versailles writes from that city on the 25th as follows:—

THE BOMBARDMENT.

The bombardment will not slacken nor conclude until the capitulation. St. Denis is burning and its destruction is considered certain.

NEW BATTERIES.

Three new batteries were opened to-day between Le Grand Draucy and Le Bourget, making twenty-three batteries in all in full activity.

BOURBAKI'S ARMY.

Herald Special Report from Versailles and Saarbruck.

The French Forces Completely Surrounded.

RUMORS OF THEIR CAPITULATION.

Efforts to Escape Into Switzerland.

BOURBAKI'S LIFE DESPAIRED OF.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles telegraphs that it is reported that Belfort will yield before the 29th.

BOURBAKI'S ARMY COMPLETELY CUT OFF.

According to the latest reports Bourbaki is completely cut off from his retreat by the Lyons Railway, and his rear is occupied by the Germans. Detachments of his army are striving to cross the Swiss frontier.

RUMORED CAPITULATION OF THE FRENCH.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Saarbruck telegraphs to-day that Bourbaki's army is surrounded by the German troops in the neighborhood of Besançon. The headquarters are at Roulans. A report is prevalent that the unfortunate French leader shot himself through the head and now lies in a precarious condition. A rumor of the capitulation of his army is current, but it is discredited here.

Expected Surrender of Belfort—Trying to Gain the Swiss Frontier—Efforts of the French to Escape—Bourbaki's Life Despaired of.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

There is continual skirmishing around Dijon, with indecisive results.

THE FRENCH TRYING TO GAIN THE SWISS FRONTIER.

The *Daily Telegraph* has a report that Bourbaki's line of retreat in the direction of Lyons has been intercepted. The railway in his rear is occupied by the Germans, and portions of his army appear to be desirous of taking refuge in Switzerland. A Swiss force of 25,000 men is concentrated on the frontier to protect the neutrality of Switzerland.

OBSTRUCTING ROADS TO PREVENT PURSUIT.

A despatch from Berne, Switzerland, says that the Germans have pushed to Champagnole, in the rear of the French, who endeavor to obstruct the pursuit by barricading the roads. Fugitives from the French army are crossing into Switzerland.

ENDEAVORING TO ESCAPE.

The Twenty-fourth French corps had reached Pontarlier and is marching southwards. The Prussians had occupied Pont Roide and are advancing through St. Hyppolyte and Maiche on Morteau and Pontarlier.

BOURBAKI'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Bourbaki attempted to kill himself after the defeat at Belfort. His injuries are so severe that his life is despaired of. At last accounts he was in a critical condition. His headquarters on Friday were at Roulans, near Besançon.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Germans occupy Salins.

Many bands of soldiers who have separated from the French armies are scattered along the Swiss frontier.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Reception of the News in Washington—The Government Informed—Diplomatic Opinions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1871.

Secretary Fish has received the following telegram from Mr. Moran, our Chargé d'Affaires at London, dated London, Sunday morning, January 29:—

THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The German Ambassador here has officially informed me that the capitulation of all the Paris forts and an armistice of three weeks by land and sea was signed about eight o'clock last evening at Versailles by Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre. The Army of Paris will remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether they are to be disarmed or not. No details have yet been received.

A DIPLOMATIC OPINION.

Count Bernstorff thinks it an important fact that the armistice extends over the sea, and that it should be made known as widely as possible.

THE EFFECT IN NEW YORK.

The Feeling of Our French and German Fellow Citizens Regarding the Surrender of Paris.

When the HERALD yesterday morning announced to its half million of readers in this city that Paris had surrendered to the Kaiser Wilhelm a deep feeling manifested itself among all classes of citizens. The feeling differed according to the race or nationality of the foreign born residents represented. The Germans, who have been waiting so patiently for one hundred and twenty-seven days to hear of a breach being made in the walls of the heroic city, were naturally glad at heart; but thoughts of the three hundred thousand lives sacrificed to make the King of Prussia monarch of all Germany acted as a grave check on their enjoyment. Very few Frenchmen showed themselves in any public resort yesterday. The haughtiest nation that was in Europe is now prostrate in the dust, and the star of Prussia is in the ascendant, until perhaps a lust of conquest caused by such wonderful success shall bring forth another European coalition to crush this Northern giant.

THE LAGER BIER SALOONS

were filled to overflowing last night by beery Teutons, who drank barrel after barrel and keg after keg of the foaming beverage, surrounded by their wives and children to the now universal sentiment:—

Up swells the Belt, the Baltic Sea;
Up swells the German wave;
Elbe runs to battle merrily,
And Oder grasps the glaive:
Neckar and Weser tarry not,
And Main flows eager on!
Ah old disunion is forgot—
The German race is one.

Every free hall in the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth wards was last night choked by the Germanic masses. "Der Wacht am Rhein" and "Was is des Deutschen Vaterland?" were sung with ear-splitting enthusiasm by these elated people, to the accompaniment of clinking glasses. In the Atlantic Garden the inflow of visitors was something tremendous to behold. Three men sat at a table talking together—a Frenchman, a German and an Irishman. They all held a mug in their hands, which were often replenished.

THE INFLATED GERMAN—"Well, I shpose you dink we Deoschmen make him a leetle fide now, hey? How high is dat for King Wilhelm and Beesmark, dot Paris, hey?"

THE DEPRESSED FRENCHMAN—"*A moa pauvre France! La Grande Nation! Tout est perdu hors l'honneur. Vell France shell raise again.*"

THE HEALTHY CELT—"Ah, man, cheer up, what's the use of crying over spilt milk? If ye had about fifty thousand Irishmen under McMahon yez 'ld had a different story to tell. Them is the boys 'ld nave given the Prooshians the bayonet and made them shqueal like stuck pigs. Besides, shure, the smartest man yez have, Mr. Von Moltke, is an Irishman."

THE INFLATED GERMAN—Gid out you thoombug Fenian. You make Von Moltke von Irisher! Vot tam nonsenz you talk?"

THE HEALTHY CELT—And what's Von Moltke in Irish but Mulcahy? And wasn't his mother an O'Grady, and his aunt on the father's side married to a dasent man named Corrigan? Now, how do you like that?

THE DEPRESSED FRENCHMAN—*Ah, mon dieu! Pauvre France!* Vill you have some more beer, zhentlemen? Ze great city of ze vorld has surrendare.

THE HEALTHY CELT—Don't be making a cod's head o' yourself, man, dear. Of course we'll have some beer and we'll take supper with you, and if that's not satisfactory yez can go into training and fight it out in a twenty-four feet ring, like min of sense, and not be bladdherin about it like childhren. Yer min were too small and yez thought yez could lick the world, and yez have been desaved; but that's no matter.

Here all parties took a drink and the reporter left the scene.

THE CONFERENCE.

The News from Paris and Its Probable Effect.

LONDON, Jan. 29—9 A. M.

The *Observer* supposes that the Conference will be adjourned on account of the capitulation of Paris.

The Sultan's Fear of Extraneous Debate.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1871.

A special telegram from Vienna to the *Daily News* represents that Turkey is opposed to Austria's introduction of the Danubian question in the Conference.

M. Favre Not Expected.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1871.

There is no prospect now that M. Favre will come to London, and no other person has been accredited to represent France at the Conference.

Died.

CAMPBELL.—ANNIE M. CAMPBELL, in the 21st year of her age.

"She is not dead, but sleepeth."

[*For other deaths see Second Page.*]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 12	Moon sets...morn	2 15
Sun sets	5 15	High water...morn	3 12

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of London	Jan 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Minnesota	Feb 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Iona	Feb 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Washington	Feb 2	Havre	55 Broadway
City of Antwerp	Feb 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Europa	Feb 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Cork	Feb 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Scotia	Feb 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Erin	Feb 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Donau	Feb 11	Bremen	55 Broad st.
Caledonia	Feb 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 29, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD SIGNAL YACHTS.

Steamship Holsatia (NG), Meier, Hamburg and Cuxhaven Jan 15, with mdse and 147 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly gales with high seas, all the passage; Jan 25 lat 27, had a heavy NE snow storm; 26th, lat 40 27, lon 72 14, saw ship Black Prince (Br), from Yokohama for New York.

Steamship Main (NG), Von Oterendorp, Bremen Jan 15, with mdse and 59 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Encountered heavy westerly gales almost the entire passage.

Steamship Mississippi, Henry, New Orleans Jan 24, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker. Was detained outside the lightship 10 hours by a thick snow storm.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Jan 26, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Experienced heavy winds and sea from NE, with thick weather, the entire passage.

Steamship Ontario, Townsend, Boston 22 hours, in ballast, to C K Garrison. Detained off the Hook 10 hours by a dense NE snow storm.

Bark Orion (Br), Smith, Bristol Dec 11, with railway iron to order.

Brig Annie (Br), McDonald, St Johns, NF, 16 days, with fish, to R P Currie. Had fine easterly winds and moderate weather.

Schr Speculator (Br), Cassidy, San Blas 35 days, with cocoanuts, to Owen Brennan. Experienced strong NE gales on the passage; split foresail and jib.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers to J P Ainge.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood. Reports the ice very heavy as far east as Lloyd's Neck, and several vessels in the ice between that point and Sand's Point, some of them lumber loaded.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP GEYGORNS (of Mystic), Captain Gates, which sailed from San Francisco June 1, 1870, for Liverpool, is not yet heard from. Fears are entertained for her safety. The G was 1091 tons, and built in 1863.

BARK ROSINA, from Bordeaux for New York, ashore at East Moriches, is breaking up.

BARK JASPER—Mobile, Jan 27—The bark Jasper, Fossett, hence 11th inst for Boston, with 860 bales cotton, is reported lost off the Tortugas. The J is owned in New York by Yates & Porterfield, registers 325 tons, and was built at Williamsburg in 1854.

BRIG E S TWISDEN, from Boston for Cape Town, CGH, before reported towed into Bermuda, was obliged to cut away foremast in a hurricane Jan 9.

BRIG ISABELLA, Morgan, from San Blas for New York, 12 days out, put into Aspinwall Jan 18 leaking and with the crew sick.

BRIG ALFARATA, Wallace, from Greytown, Nic, with rubber, hides, &c, put in below Wilmington, NC, 24th inst, in distress. She reports having been 40 days out, and experienced heavy weather, with mainboom and rigging carried away, and is short of provisions. She is now lying at Smithville, where she will be supplied and fitted with temporary repairs, so as to enable her to sail for New York in a few days.

SCHR C H INGALLS (of Grand Menan, NB), owned by Capt Albert Ingersoll, sailed from Halifax for Grand Menan Dec 19, in ballast, and has not since been heard from. Fears are entertained for her safety. The crew consists of Capt John Benson, Lafayette Benson and Isaac Ingersoll, all belonging to Grand Menan.

SCHR CLARA C FRYE, Cooper, from Baltimore for New York, with a valuable cargo, is ashore at Cranberry Inlet, NJ. The Coast Wrecking Co has sent assistance to her.

SCHR GEORGIE TODD (of Calais) was passed Jan 19, lat 41 15 N, lon 60 10 W, abandoned, with mainmast cut down to the deck, cabin deck away and main deck under water.

SCHR MARY ANNA—The U S revenue steamer Moccasin, Capt Baker, assisted schr Mary Anna (of Hampden), from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, in distress in Vineyard Sound on the 26th. She was towed into safe anchorage in Holmes' Hole.

SCHR ELISHA CROWELL (of Gloucester), Thompson, which was out in the recent gale on Western Banks, was boarded by a sea on the night of Jan 8th, which caused her to part her cable, stove boats, and the men on deck at the time narrowly escaped being washed overboard. The weather moderating next day, they again shaped their course for the Banks, having been blown off some distance by the gale. With commendable perseverance they set to work patching up the disabled boats, and succeeded in getting three of them in serviceable condition. A few odds and ends of trawl gear, which they fortunately had on board, were made to supply the place of those lost in the gale, and having two or three days of fine weather they succeeded in taking 15,000 pounds halibut and 6,000 pounds codfish, and arrived at Gloucester on Saturday, making a profitable trip.

SCHR SUNK—Capt Lanphier, of steamer City of New York, arrived from New York, reports an unknown schr sunk on the north end of Bartlett's Reef, having gone on during the recent storm.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 26—The Br ish bark Carobel, from Manila (Aug 25) for New York, has been totally wrecked at Pernambuco.

Jan 27—The bark Wasp, Davis, from Messina for Philadelphia, is ashore 19 miles east of Gibraltar and full of water.

SAVANNAH, Jan 29—The ship Omaha, from Liverpool, and the Spanish brig Susan, from Havana, are ashore in Ossabaw Sound. They can be got off.

Miscellaneous.

Chas F Burke, purser of the steamship Virgo, from Savannah, will accept our thanks for his attentions.

A SCHR (3-mast), name not reported, bound to Baltimore, put in below Wilmington, NC, 26th inst, on account of heavy weather.

BALTIMORE, Jan 28—The steamship State of Maryland went down as far as Seven Foot Shoal and found the ice very bad; no vessel can get out or in the ship channel.

Notice to Mariners.

The U S revenue steamer Moccasin reports the bell of the Sow & Pigs Lightship broken. It occurred on the night of the 25th inst.

The Vineyard Sound is full of ice; Tarpaulin Cove and Holmes' Hole closed. No vessel in the Cove and the entire Eastern fleet is in Holmes' Hole. Wind NE and cold.

Whaleman.

Bark Fanny Fisher, Mayhew, sailed from Sydney, NSW, Nov 25, on a cruise.

Bark William & Henry, Green, of Fal, sailed from Fayal Dec 21 to cruise.

Spoken.

Bark Transit, Carlton, 107 days from Phenix Island for Savannah, Jan 1, lat 7 30 N, lon 42 33 W.

Foreign Ports.

ACAPULCO, Jan 8—Sailed, bark Caroline (NG, Benicke, Manzanillo, to load dyewoods for Europe.

ASPINWALL, Jan 5—Arrived, schrs C E Gibson, Thatcher, Baltimore; 14th, Ada F Whitney, Masters, New York; 18th, brig Isabella, Morgan, San Blas for New York.

Sailed 9th, brig Sarah Peters, Andrews, Matanzas; 12th, bark Almira Coombs, Wilson, Pensacola; 13th, brig Centaurs, Stanley, Cienfuegos; 18th, schr Ralph Carlton, Curtis, Matanzas.

BREMEN, Jan 9—Arrived, brig H L Gilbert (Br), Killam, Savannah; 10th, ship Lathley Rich, Mitchell, New Orleans.

CALCUTTA, Dec 18—Arrived, ship David Brown, Nichols, Adelaide.

In port Dec 14, ships Fortune, Taylor; Tennyson, Atwood; Cleopatra, Doane; John Clark, Ross, and Whittier, Swain, for Boston 1st; Mystic Belle, Burnham, for do do; Mary Warren, Lowe, for Philadelphia, do; Titus, Berry, and Sebadia, Cain, for New York, do; Edith Warren, Clark, for do do; bark Nehemiah Gibson, Smalley, for Colombo, do.

Sailed from Saugor Dec 13, ships Patrick (Br), Graham; Cavalier (Br), Knight, and Amiata (Br), Negler, for New York.

HAVANA, Jan 25—Arrived, bark Ada Carter, Kenney, Pensacola.

HALIFAX, Jan 27—Arrived, steamships City of Baltimore, Delamotte, New York for Liverpool; City of Cork, Allen, Liverpool for New York.

Sailed 27th, steamship City of Halifax, Jamieson, St Johns, NF.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 25—Sailed, steamship European, Boucachette, Baltimore.

NASSAU, NP, Jan 18—Arrived, schrs C A Hendrick, Greenlaw, Baltimore (and sailed 21st for Cuba); 21st, Ella Howell, Bethel, Savannah.

Sailed 12th, schr Ella L Smith, Smith, New Orleans; 14th, brig Prentiss Holbs, Snow (from Mobile), Portland; 19th, schr E Beckwith, Saunders, Key West.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 27—Arrived, steamship Helvetia (Br), Grigg, New York (Jan 15) for Liverpool.

SINGAPORE, Dec 6—In port, ship Wemess Castle (Br), Nicoll, for two ports in Java to load for New York or Boston or the Continent.

Sailed Nov 24, bark Malta, Smith, Java.

ST JOHN, NB, Jan 25—Arrived, schr Fanny Keating, Kane, Savannah.

VALENCIA, Jan 27—Arrived, ship Dexter, Taylor, Guanape, via Callao.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 27—Arrived, bark Triumph, Cheney, Savannah (not Havana); schrs W D Lockford, Mehen, Maragoanez via Holmes' Hole and Provincetown; Bertie Pierce, Hawes, Tampico.

Cleared—Steamship George Appold, Howes, Baltimore; barks Chinsereo (Nor), Moller, Cork for orders; Morning Star, Bishop, Martinique and Guadloupe; Rebecca Goddard, Manson, New York; brig Maria White, Bryant, Cardenas; schrs Chas O Kearse, Hodgdon, St Pierre, Mart; Alice H Gardner, Turner, Jacksonville.

SDN—Arrived, steamship Blackstone, Loveland, Baltimore; barks Henry Filmer, Dickey, Palermo; Peoita (NG), Gatjen, Rio Grande; brigs Alberti, Herrmann, Salcido; Serpentina, (Ital), Varena, Palermo.

BALTIMORE, Jan 27—Cleared, steamship Wm Lawrence, Hallett, Boston via Norfolk (and sailed); ship Hoogly, Crowell, Liverpool; schr Active, Coombs, West Indies.

CHARLESTON, Jan 24—Sailed, steamships Corinna (Br), Dryden, Liverpool; Maryland, Johnston, Baltimore; barks Palmira (Sp), Miranda, Barcelona; brigs Fronta (Sp), Sarpero, and Prudencia (Sp), Font, do.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 24—Arrived, steamships Tabasco, Paris, Vera Cruz via Tampico; Koln (Sp), Frank, Bremen via Havana; ships Cashmere (Br), Tobin, Charleston; Hudson, Anthony, Cardiff; barks Pancia, Nickerson, New York; Prosperidad, Mora, Havana; brig Edwin H Kennedy, Hallett, Charleston; schrs Village Belle, McCarthy, Havana; Oliver Jamieson, Jamieson, New York. Below, ship Leonidas, Coles, from Liverpool; bark Majorian, Moodie, from Rio Janeiro.

Cleared—Steamship Maria (Sp), Amenguel, Barcelona; ships Guanchan, Walls, Bremen; Richard McManus, Foster, Liverpool; bark Sagrario (Sp), Rota, Barcelona; brig Glencairn, McIntyre, Boston; schrs Fred Walton, Rich, do; H A Hurd, Cranmer, New York.

LOA—Arrived, steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Philadelphia via Havana.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan 28—Sailed, brig J B Kelby, Bernard, New York.

NEWPORT, Jan 28, PM—Arrived, schrs George S Fox, Smith, Wyscomico for Providence; Hiawatha, Hazelton, Providence for Norfolk.

Sailed previously—Sloop Fred Brown, Nichols, Providence for New York.

In port—Schrs Sarah Jane, Jackson, and Richmond, Gopsill, from New York; Lucinda Wheaton, and Nimrod, Paddock, from Fall River for New York; Theodore Dean, Hallock, Baltimore for Providence; Hiram Tucker, Curtis, Hoboken for do; Flirta, Clarke, Pembroke for New York; Mary J Mead, Thrasher, Taunton for do; J Truman, Astley, New Bedford for do.

5th, PM—No arrivals.

NEW LONDON, Jan 28—Arrived, schrs Village Queen, Conklin, Baltimore for Norwich; Texas, Champlin, Hoboken.

29th—Arrived, schr Mary Nash, Parker, Fort Johnson for Providence.

Sailed—Schr Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland for New York; sloop Fred Brown, Nichols, Providence for do.

PORTLAND, Jan 27—Arrived, steamship Scandinavian, Parkinson, Liverpool via Londonderry.

Cleared—Barks Mira, Lowle, Buenos Ayres; J S Winchester, Davis, Matanzas; brig Sly Boots (Br), Johnson, Tobago; schr Taylor J Mathis, Crossman, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 27—Arrived, schr William Butler, Knowles, Perth Amboy, NJ.

SAVANNAH, Jan 27—Arrived, bark Irene (Br), Hudson, Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 28—Arrived, bark J W Barss (Br), Davison, Cardiff.

Cleared—Schr Nellie Doe, Richardson, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARDWOOD
BOARDS and VENEERS.
Especial attention is called to our
Hungarian Ash, French Black Walnut, African,
Thuya and Tulip Wood,
just to hand and unusually choice.
Also on hand our usual complete assortment of
Finish, Boards and Veneers.
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Nos. 175, 177 and 179 Crosby street,
New York.
Factory Nos. 236 Monroe street and 208 Madison street.
Send for catalogue and price list.

5,000 CASES OF CROUP CURED BY DR. TORIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails if used when first taken. Sold by the druggists. 50 cents.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM, WITH SUPERIOR Board, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen. 53 West Thirty-third street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway. References required.

1A.—SECOND HOUSE WEST OF SIXTH AVENUE, 104 West Twentieth street—Furnished Rooms on upper floors for single gentlemen, with or without Board; terms moderate.

2 NEILSON PLACE, BETWEEN CLINTON AND WAverley places, one block west of Broadway.—Desirable Rooms, with or without Board, for family or single persons; satisfactory references. Prices moderate.

2D DOOR FROM FOURTH STREET, 139 MACdougal street.—Handsome furnished Rooms to let, with Board, en suite or singly, for families and single gentlemen; day boarders taken; terms moderate.

5TH AVENUE.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ENtire Floor, en suite or singly, with Board, private table if desired, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

$6 TO $10.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH EXCELlent Board, at 174 and 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway. A free evening lyceum for the boarders.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH good Board; two communicating Rooms for a family or party of gentlemen. Apply at 172 Bleecker st.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, 390 AND 392.—Front Rooms, on second floor, for gentleman and wife; also single Room for gentleman, to let with Board.

14TH STREET, 209, WEST.—BOARD.—A SUIT OF third story front Rooms. References exchanged.

16 LIVINGSTON PLACE, FACING STUYVESANT square, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.—To let, a large handsome Room with Board, suitable for one or two, in a French family.

16TH STREET, WEST, NO. 20.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain two communicating Rooms, with Board; terms moderate.

18 ST. MARK'S PLACE, NEAR COOPER INSTItute.—$6 to $10 per week for pleasant Rooms, with full Board, for single gentlemen or families.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Large, pleasant Room, third floor, with superior Board; also desirable Rooms on fourth floor, for gentlemen: location unexceptionable; references.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to rent, to gentleman and wife, with Board for lady, or one or two single ladies.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A SUIT OF Rooms, unexpectedly vacated, to rent, with Board, and a Room for one or two gentlemen.

25 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH first class Board, one large Room on fourth floor to one or two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

27 AMITY STREET.—A WIDOW LADY, HAVING A newly furnished house, will let Rooms to gentlemen and their wives; Board for the ladies only.

33 CLINTON PLACE, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Desirable Rooms, large and small, to let, with Board; terms reasonable.

34 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Second Floor, handsomely furnished, with private bath, to let, separate or connected, with or without Board; also single Rooms.

35 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place—A large pleasant Room for a gentleman and wife, or a pleasant single Room for a gentleman, with first class Board; fire, gas and good attendance; Reference exchanged.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, a large Room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also Rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

44 WEST TWENTY FIRST STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board, elegantly furnished Rooms, and superior accommodations for one family only, in a private family of three adults; house references, &c., strictly first class.

53 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY furnished Second Floor and large front Room on fourth floor to let, with Board; references exchanged.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant Rooms, with Board.

68 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Two large connecting Rooms on third floor, well furnished, with first class Board; private family; terms moderate.

103 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A LARGE, sunny, well furnished Room, with extra closets, with or without Board, in a private family; house within a short block of Broadway.

114 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A very pleasant front Room, on second floor, furnished, with large closets, to let, with Board.

120 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, Board and nursing for a lady previous to and during confinement. Dr. and Madame GRINDLE.

122 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, CORNER OF IRving place (opposite Westminster Hotel).—Neatly furnished front Rooms; small family; good table; location first class.

129 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—TO RENT, with Board, second story front Room, with alcove, and middle and rear Rooms on same floor.

134 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen, $14 and $15 for two, including fire; single Rooms, $6 and $7 per week.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—A handsomely furnished Floor of Rooms, with first class Board, for families or gentlemen; references required.

137 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with handsomely furnished Rooms and Board. References required.

160 SECOND AVENUE, NORTHEAST CORNER Tenth street (Stuyvesant square).—Several single and double Rooms, nicely furnished, and excellent Board from $10 to $30; locality, board and reference unexceptional.

166 DUANE STREET.—TWO OR THREE RESPECTable young men can be accommodated with Board and pleasant front Rooms. Apply as above.

215 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—SINGLE GENtlemen or gentlemen and their wives; handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board. Terms reasonable.

311 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a private family; terms moderate.

324 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO NICELY furnished Rooms to let, to single gentlemen or families, with Board, or for housekeeping; accommodations first class; house private.

409 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with superior Board or private table, the Drawing Room Floor, comprising three splendid rooms; ample closets, &c.; also three Rooms on third floor; terms moderate to first class parties; unquestionable reference.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner Twenty-fifth street—New Rooms, newly furnished, with or without Meals. Everything first class. House and baths open all night.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 555 Seventh avenue, near Fortieth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—WITHOUT CHILDREN OR other boarders, will let, to a gentleman and wife, a pleasant front Room, on second floor, with Board; price $16 per week, including fire. 170 East Thirty-second street, near Third avenue.

A—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT private table Board; also Rooms for light housekeeping, at unusually moderate prices. 47 Amity street; fourteen years' residence of owner.

PRIVATE BOARD FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN requiring medical treatment, by an experienced physician. Address Dr HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS WANTED—BY A GENtleman, lady and child; would require a front room and hall bedroom on the first floor; terms not to exceed $40 per week; neighborhood between Third and Seventh avenues and from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth street. Address, with full particulars, B. S. R., Herald office.

TWO OR THREE PLEASANT ROOMS WANTED—Permanently, by a gent, wife and two sons; moderate terms, good food and cleanliness indispensable. Address H. G., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO MEN AND THEIR wives; two with Room and two without room; $14 and $12 per week; near Twenty-ninth street and Sixth avenue. Address J. H. W., 333 Sixth avenue, drug store.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FURNISHED ROOM, either with or without breakfast; preference given to family of widow lady, where there are no other boarders. Address, stating location and terms, A. C., Herald office.

HOTELS.

A.—WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL, ONE DOOR FROM Broadway—Opened on the European plan; newly and elegantly furnished, superior accommodations; families can obtain Rooms, en suite, and desirable single Rooms at the lowest possible price. Nos. 4 and 6 Washington place.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENty-second street and Broadway.—Madison Park Hotel. Table and accommodations first class; boarding house rates; reference required. J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

CLINTON PLACE HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, 758 Broadway and No. 2 Clinton place, corner of Eighth street. Rooms en suite for families and single gentlemen at moderate rates. OWENS & HERBERT.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Rooms, 50c. and 75c. a day, $3 to $5 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, [illegible] a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 30c., 50c. per night; $2 and $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

THE RUTLEDGE HOUSE, 524 BROADWAY, BEtween Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, New York, will remain open for the accommodation of the travelling public. New and elegantly furnished Rooms to families on liberal terms. R. N. HOTCHKISS.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING PROPERTY to let can have it properly attended to by placing it in charge of STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway.

HOTEL OF 80 ROOMS WANTED—IN NEW YORK OR New England on lease; furniture will be purchased. Address, with particulars, JAMES BLAKE, Herald office.

WANTED—A FLAT OR FLOOR, WITH CONVENiences for housekeeping, bath, &c., attached, by a quiet couple; would prefer it to be furnished fully or in part. Location preferred, west side, between Twentieth and Fiftieth streets. Address, giving full particulars, H. & H., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO ADULTS DESIRE IMMEDIATELY, for housekeeping purposes, three empty Rooms on the same floor, a sitting room, a bedroom and a kitchen; location to be between Amity and Twenty-third streets and Third and Seventh avenues. Address immediately, stating terms, &c., WALTER, Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30,
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
OF G. L. FOX'S
popular pantomime,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
POSITIVELY LAST MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.
Seats can now be secured for the last performances of the pantomime, which must positively be withdrawn to permit the production of the
RICHELIEU
of the period,
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6,
which will be presented with every care.
G. L. RICHELIEU.......FOX
For which seats can now be secured.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE. SPECIAL NOTICE.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELLED.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELLED.
Introduction of an
ENTIRE NEW GRAND BALLET,
entitled
THE DEMONS' REVEL
(produced for the first time in America),
with new and elegant Costumes,
wonderful and startling effects,
beautiful and original music,
and embracing in its performance the entire ballet force of this establishment.
First appearance here of
THE CELEBRATED RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
the Gymnasts of the world.
MONS. SEGRESTIONE
and his
TWO BEAUTIFUL BOYS,
aged 3 and 4 years, in their
FAMOUS SCENA DE SALON.
(Their first appearance here.)
DEBUT OF THE SISTERS SEVILLEA,
in their
WONDERFUL POLKA D'ECHASSE.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE GRAND MAJILTONS
and
MOE AND GOODRICH, THE GREAT SKATERS,
with all the superb scenery,
brilliant effects,
magnificent tableaux.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-fourth street, next to Broadway. Begins at 8
Sole Lessee and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
SEVENTH WEEK
and
LAST
NIGHTS
of
the
Brilliant
Local
Comedy,
SARATOGA.
Last Nights of "SARATOGA." | CHARACTERS by Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, FANNY MORANT, CLARA MORRIS, LINDA DIETZ, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, LIZZIE WINTER, AMY AMES, KATE CLAXTON; Mr. D. H. HARKINS, JAS. LEWIS, W. DAVIDGE, GEORGE PARKES, G. F. DEVERE, D. WHITING, A. MATTHISON and OTHERS. SUPERB LOCAL SCENERY, POPULAR MUSIC, and UNIQUE MECHANISM.
*** LAST MATINEE BUT ONE, SATURDAY NEXT, at half-past one o'clock. Seats secured 12 days ahead.
IN REHEARSAL
for speedy and splendid production, with Exquisite Scenery and rare strength of caste, DION BOUCICAULT'S last and most alluring Dramatic Comedy, entitled "JEZEBEL," which is now, and has been for some months, the
REIGNING LONDON SENSATION.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
MONDAY, JANUARY 30,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
IN THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
IN REHEARSAL, THE RED LIGHT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
Immense success of Miss Ada Wray's beautiful Troupe of
FEMALE MINSTRELS. FEMALE MINSTRELS.
FEMALE MINSTRELS. FEMALE MINSTRELS.
New Songs, Choruses, Jokes, &c. New stars this week.
THE DASHING STEVENS SISTERS.
The great Cuban Gymnast, FERNANDEZ FLORES.
THE SCHOOL GIRLS OF THE PERIOD.
THE SCHOOL GIRLS OF THE PERIOD.
TONY PASTOR AND ALL THE FAVORITE STARS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:30.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.
MISS JENNY BUSK,
the celebrated American Prima Donna, TUESDAY evening, Feb. 7, 1871, assisted by the following eminent artists:—JOSEPH HERRMANNS, Basso; W. CANDIDUS, Tenor; CHAS. WERNER, Violoncellist. Grand Orchestra. Henry Blake Danforth, Conductor. Tickets—Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 75c. For sale at Steinway Hall; Schubert & Co.'s, 820 Broadway; Schirmer & Co.'s, 701 Broadway; J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, 48 and 50 East Twenty-third street. For particulars see further advertisements.

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING.
The most beautiful Irish scenery in the world.
Illustrated by Descriptive Lecture, Songs, Dances and Sketches. Commence at 8. Admission, 25c. and 50c.

BRADY'S RINK, JERSEY CITY.
This (Monday) evening
Knickerbocker and Manhattan Lacrosse Clubs.
Game of Lacrosse on Skates.
Admission, 30 cents and 15 cents.

DEW DROP INN AT 558 BROADWAY, AND BEHOLD the finest looking ladies, dressed in gorgeous costumes; from 6 till 12 P. M. Admission free. N. B.—See photographs in doorway.

PIANOFORTES.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—$175 FOR 7 OCTAVE, OVERstrung bass, carved legs, full iron frame, round corners, rosewood Pianoforte; city make.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A BARGAIN.—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO, MADE to order, by Worcester, $175; a seven octave, overstrung, carved legs, &c., at a sacrifice.
PEEK & SON, 145 Bleecker street.

A BRILLIANT TONED ROSEWOOD FOUR ROUND corner Pianoforte; cost $700; will be sold for $250. Satin brocatel Parlor Suits for $150; one do., $50. Residence 12 East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale; property family declining housekeeping; made to order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $650; for $250; parlor Furniture, covered Brocatel, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, chamber and dining Furniture, at a sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY WILL DISPOSE OF AN ELEGANT CARVED rosewood 7 octave Pianoforte, including Stool and Cover; latest improvements; agraffe treble, nearly new; warranted perfect; cost $550; less than half for cash. 26 Third street.

B 4 U BUY ELSEWHERE CALL AND EXAMINE brilliant toned 7¾ octave rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, use six months, cost $700, for $225; Parlor, Bed-Room and Dining Room Furniture, half cost. Residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, having carved legs, overstrung bass and all latest improvements; great sacrifice for cash; please examine.
JAMES GORDON, 196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS for the holidays, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

MUSICAL.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT OF THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 231 FOURTH AVENUE.

"MUSIC, SWEET MUSIC."—STRICTLY PRIVATE LESsons—Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing, Organ, Harmony. 532 Sixth avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street. Established 1864. Send for circular. Address PROFESSOR.

MEDICAL.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 162 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A.—DR. HARRISON, 179 BLEECKER STREET, CURES private diseases immediately, without mercury. Manhood and youthful vigor restored. Office private.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. E. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly satisfied. Dr. ASCHER, No. 2 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—"Your pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic." Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

DR. DEHAYS, 146 BLEECKER STREET, CAN CURE Private Diseases at one interview; also cures radically [illegible] disorders, nervous debility, stricture.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated [illegible]. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies, [illegible] $5, scientifically applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

MADAME DE VERE'S READY RELIEF FOR LADIES [illegible]. Sent by mail $5 each. Address [illegible], New York.

MANHOOD RESTORED—SELF CURE, WITHOUT medicine, by one consultation; sample directions, in sealed envelope, 10 cents. Address Dr. E. P. VANCE, station A, New York city.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 555 Seventh avenue, near Fortieth street.

179 BLEECKER STREET IS DR. HARRISON'S ONLY OFFICE.—All private diseases cured immediately. Manhood and youthful vigor restored.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
"RICHELIEU."
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
"RAPHAEL"
in "MARBLE HEART."
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson & Co's music store, 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY, JANUARY 30,
Robertson's Military Drama,
OURS.
Produced with NEW and HANDSOME SCENERY, ELEGANT and APPROPRIATE COSTUMES and UNIFORMS, and all the INCIDENTAL MUSIC.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss ROWE, and others. Soldiers, Russian Prisoners, &c.
THE BAND OF "OURS."
TUESDAY, January 31, Planche's Comedy,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and Boucicault's Comedy,
USED UP.
WEDNESDAY, "OURS."
THURSDAY (second time this season),
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
FRIDAY, "OURS."
SATURDAY MATINEE, FEBRUARY 4,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY
and USED UP.
SATURDAY NIGHT (first time in several years), Colman's well-known Comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
IN REHEARSAL, Lord Lytton's Play, MONEY.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY MATINEE, FEBRUARY 4,
at 1:30 P. M.,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
in
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY
and
USED UP.
Box Office Open.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE.......Managers
STILL MORE ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.
AN IMMENSE BILL OFFERED.
THE GREAT LAURI TROUPE.
THE WONDERFUL LEOPOLDS,
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE,
THE IMMENSE ETHIOPIAN DEPARTMENT.
All will appear. 100 different acts nightly.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7¾. Box office open daily. Seats reserved in advance.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF LAURA KEENE,
LAURA KEENE,
in
BOUCICAULT'S NEW DRAMA
of
HUNTED DOWN;
or,
THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
HOUSES CROWDED WITH BEAUTY AND FASHION.
HOUSES CROWDED WITH BEAUTY AND FASHION.
Herald—In the portrayal of one of Boucicault's immortalized characters Miss Keene sustained in all the touching details the faith that the great dramatist has always attached to her histrionic talent.
Star—That charming actress, Miss Keene, was last evening received at Lina Edwin's boudoir theatre with the cordiality of friendship by a crowded and fashionable audience, and an emphatic success may at once be recorded for both artist and play. It is some time since such a charming performance has been witnessed in the metropolis.
Tribune—The house was crowded in every part with the beauty and fashion of the city. Miss Keene appeared as Mary Leigh in Boucicault's "Hunted Down," well known as a strong and tender play. She delineated with earnest emotion the nature, the struggles and sufferings of her heroine.
Post—Lina Edwin's theatre was filled to excess last evening. Long before the time of commencing not a seat was to be had. Miss Keene assumed the part of Mary Leigh in "Hunted Down." The expression, style, grace and power which she reveals throughout the play are alone enough to insure for it a success.
Standard—Lina Edwin's little theatre was brimming with an audience which represented great intelligence and culture. "Hunted Down" is the best play Boucicault has written. Miss Keene as poor Mary Leigh goes through three acts of sorrow. Of course she has the sympathies of the audience from first to last, and those sympathies reduce to tears the feminine portion of it.
Telegram—"Hunted Down" is just one of those plays that would command from any audience all the praise it received last night. Miss Keene as Mary Leigh, in her wondrous personation of a true wife, awakens every noble emotion of the human heart.
Express—The reappearance of Miss Keene at Lina Edwin's theatre last evening drew together one of the most fashionable audiences that has ever assembled. "Hunted Down" is the best play Boucicault has written for years, and is full of strong situations. Miss Keene as Mary Leigh is seen to the most excellent advantage. She has not lost one jot of her delicacy and tenderness, while some of her outbursts of passion are marked by an intensity and vigor greater even than those possessed by her in former years.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
SEE-SAW
and the
HERNANDEZ FOSTER TROUPE,
nightly received with
SHOUTS OF DELIGHT
BY HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION.
This grand pantomime is complete with
15 SUPERB SCENES, 50 TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS, 100 ARTISTS AND AUXILIARIES,
including this superb troupe:—
CLOWN.......HERNANDEZ FOSTER
HARLEQUIN.......Mr. FRANK FOSTER
PANTALOON.......Mr. JOS. M. SLOAN
COLUMBINE.......Miss NELLIE WALL
The pantomime concludes at 11 o'clock.
The performance will commence with the
PASTOR'S DAUGHTER.
Friday evening—FAREWELL BENEFIT of HERNANDEZ FOSTER, and last appearance but one of the troupe, in consequence of other engagements.
GRAND SEE-SAW MATINEE
EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......Director
GRAND ILLUMINATED
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
LAST WEEK
of the
TROUPE OF REAL
BEDOUIN ARABS,
GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
whose unique performances have been received with demonstrations of
ENTHUSIASM AND MERRIMENT.
THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE
in a programme embracing all that is
NOVEL, THRILLING AND SENSATIONAL IN
BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP,
ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC ART,
BEAUTIFULLY TRAINED HORSES, &C.

MARIE SEEBACH.—STADT THEATRE.
MONDAY—Schiller's renowned "JOAN OF ARC" (Die Jungfrau von Orleans). SEEBACH in her celebrated role, JOAN OF ARC. TUESDAY—"TAEUSCHUNG AUF TAEUSCHUNG." WEDNESDAY—"ROMEO AND JULIET."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
R. M. HOOLEY.......Sole proprietor
HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.
DODGING FOR A WIFE.
THE ONLY LEON AS LUCY.

DEW DROP INN AT 558 BROADWAY, AND BEHOLD the finest looking ladies, dressed in gorgeous costumes; from 6 till 12 P. M. Admission free. N. B.—See photographs in doorway.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
The Representative Musical Institute of the country.
CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING FOR
INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition and the Modern Languages.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
TERMS—CLASSES of Three, $10; of Two, $15 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
Applications to be made at the General Conservatory Offices, 820 BROADWAY, near Twelfth street, NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
123 (New No. 102) COURT, near State street, BROOKLYN.

THE BALL SEASON.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL,
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given in
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1871.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting gentlemen and ladies.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President,
145 Pearl street.
ALLONZO SLOTE, Treasurer,
120 Fulton street.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary,
No. 1 William street.
Dress Circle and Proscenium Boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE city of New York, Precinct 26, City Hall.—Notice to Coach Owners and Drivers.—Carriages conveying company to the Firemen's Ball, at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, January 30, 1871, will come in from Third avenue, through Fourteenth street, north side, and go out through Irving place, and take up in the same order.
In no case will coaches be allowed to come in from Fourth avenue.
Fare to any part of the city, same distance, one to four passengers, $2.
The company will take the first coach in line. In no case will coaches be called. THOS. W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall.
[illegible] Inspector.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1871.
A limited number of tickets, at $15 each, for [illegible] Germans and [illegible] will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the society, viz.:—
Frederick Kuehne, 57 Broad street.
H. Steiger, 12 Frankfort street.
[illegible], 56 Walker street.
[illegible], 11 [illegible] street.
L. A. Grau, 336 Chambers street.
Wm. [illegible], Steinway Hall.
George Nembach, stock Hall, 145 Eighth street.
J. V. Poggenburg, 176 Broadway.
[illegible], 65 Cedar street.
R. Walter, 566 Broadway.
A. Bretzigam, 210 Broadway.
H. [illegible], 15 [illegible] street.
[illegible] Schneider, 62 Bowery.
Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union square.
C. F. L. Hohenthal, corner Third avenue and Fifty-second street, and others.
Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. KAMMERER, 75 Walker street.

CHARITY BALL, FEBRUARY 2.—A BOX FOR SALE. Address A. B., box 112 Herald office.

CHARITY BALL.
A choice Box for sale. Address box 3,754 Post office.

WREATHS AND GARNITURES OF FRENCH Flowers for the hair and dress trimmings, at BASSFORD'S, 571 Broadway, opposite A. T. Stewart's.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Admission.......Fifty cents
Dress Circle and Parquet, 75c.; Orchestra and Balcony Chairs, $1.
MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1871,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Engagement and first appearance of the distinguished comedienne, Miss LUCY RUSHTON,
in an entirely new and sensational drama, entitled
RED HANDS,
with entirely New Scenery and Startling Effects,
supported by the following eminent talent:—
Mr. C. W. BARRY,
his first appearance this season.
Rachel Harman.......Miss LUCY RUSHTON
Walter Harman.......Mr. C. W. BARRY
Hugh Ravenhill.......Mr. T. W. Keene
Crockett.......Mr. L. J. Mestayer
Peter Steer.......Mr. G. C. Charles
Black Duke.......Mr. C. M. Manley
Leonard Drew.......Mr. Harry Stewart
Lydia Ravenhill...(her first appearance)...Mrs. Annie Sefton
Agnes Dorwent.......Miss Annie Firmin
Jessie Steer.......Miss Alice Harrison
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 2 P. M.
second week of the new sensational drama, by Jas. Barnes, Esq., entitled THE SPIRIT AVENGER,
supported by the entire strength of the company.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, Jr.......Proprietor
EXCITEMENT INCREASING.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
CROWDED HOUSES.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, JAN. 30 AND 31.
LA PERICHOLE.
AIMEE.
LA PERICHOLE.
AIMEE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 1
(for the first time in America),
MLLE. LEA SILLY
as BOULOTTE in BARBE BLEUE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
BARBE BLEUE.
SUNDAY, SIXTH GRAND CONCERT,
FISK'S
EXCELSIOR NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
Seats secured at box office of Opera House; also at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

GLOBE THEATRE, LITTLE BO PEEP.
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. LITTLE BO PEEP.
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. LITTLE BO PEEP.
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. LITTLE BO PEEP.
WALHALLA TROUPE AND LITTLE BO PEEP.
WALHALLA TROUPE AND LITTLE BO PEEP.
AND THEIR BEWILDERING BO PEEP.
AND THEIR BEWILDERING BO PEEP.
PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS.
PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS.
Fifty different Colors thrown on Real Waters.
Fifty different Colors thrown on Real Waters.
LIVING LADIES UNDER THE REAL WATERS.
LIVING LADIES UNDER THE REAL WATERS.
THE PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS.
In three tableaux. Invented by Professor SCHMIDT. Tableau 1—The Prismatic Fountain of the Gold and Silver Waters. Tableau 2—Hebe and Jupiter. Tableau 3—The Crystal Naiads. This marvellous effect is on a scale of magnitude hitherto unattempted in the annals of hydraulic science, and is further enhanced by the fairy like appearance of living female groups in the midst of the glittering waters.
JOHN HART AND ADD RYMAN
in two laughable sketches,
J. H. EAGAN, Irish Comedian and Dancer,
MASTER BARNEY in his original Dutch Songs.
BOWMAN & HARRIS in their Songs and Dances.
MISS BESSIE SUDLOW
in her serio comic Songs and a Farce.
DICK SANDS, J. C. BROWN, S. RICKEY,
AND FIFTY OTHERS. FIFTY OTHERS.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.
W. M. HOLLAND.......Lessee and Manager
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1871,
and every evening except Saturday,
EDWIN FORREST
EDWIN FORREST
AS KING LEAR.
KING LEAR.
KING LEAR.
Box office now open.
SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING, THE ELFIN STAR, MISS EFFIE JOHNS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS',
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF WAMBOLD'S NEW BALLAD,
"GOD BLESS THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER."
BILLY BIRCH, CHARLEY BACKUS,
W. BERNARD, BILLY WEST,
ROLLIN HOWARD, JOHNNY QUEEN,
BILLY EMMETT, J. T. OBERIST,
IN FAVORITE ACTS.
BURLESQUE OPERA OF LES BRIGANDS.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
None to equal it.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL.
"Instructive," Amusing, Scientific and Artistic.
Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

STEINWAY HALL. GRAND CONCERT
in aid of the Sunday Schools of
ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES
will be given on Monday evening, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock.
Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
The Misses HATTIE and ANNA BULKLEY,
Mr. WILLIAM LEGGETT,
have kindly consented to sing.
Mr. H. BENJAMIN will give some readings.
Mr. CARYL FLORIO will preside at the piano.
Mr. J. NEUSTADT, assisted by sixteen performers on eight Steinway pianos, will present the Overture to Semiramis.
Tickets, $1 each, and checks for reserved seats, without extra charge, can be obtained of Messrs. Kirby & Co., 902 Broadway, and at the door.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REV. ROBERT COLLYER,
of Chicago,
will lecture before the above Association,
at
STEINWAY HALL,
on TUESDAY EVENING, January 31, 1871, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"CLEAR GRIT."
Tickets of Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 50c. extra.
For sale at the Library; at Ditson's, 711 Broadway, and at the Box Office, Steinway Hall.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE. 23D STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avs., near Booth's theatre.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Every evening at 8, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
McANDREW'S PASTIMES ON THE LEVEE.
QUADRILLE A LA CLODOCHE.
Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Tommy Sully, Dan Bryant.
LITTLE MAC as the BABY ELEPHANT.
THREE O'CLOCK TRAIN. DEAF IN A HORN.
CAN YOU STAND ON YOUR HEAD.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST. THE BRIGANDS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST. THE BRIGANDS.
FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT TWO.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.
723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
Mrs. MACREADY will give the SECOND of her
DRAMATIC AND POETIC RECITALS
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, at 8 o'clock.
Selections will be made from
SHAKSPEARE, POE, TOBIN, HOOD, &C.
Cards at the hall.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; general admission, 50 cents.

GO SEE HUGHEY DOUGHERTY.
GO SEE HUGHEY DOUGHERTY.
GO SEE THE LEOPOLDS.
GO SEE THE LEOPOLDS.
GO SEE THE LAURI TROUPE.
GO SEE THE LAURI TROUPE.
GO SEE THE IMMENSE STAR COMPANY.

DEW DROP INN AT 556 BROADWAY, AND BEHOLD the finest looking ladies, dressed in gorgeous costumes; from 5 till 12 P. M. Admission free. N. B.—See photographs in doorway.

THE LAST SENSATION.
The great humorous song, "If Dad Were Only Rich," by Charles A. Fuller, author of "Coming from the Matinee," sung with great applause by Rollin Howard, at San Francisco Minstrels. Price 25 cents.
WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, 547 Broadway.

THE PAVILLION, 622 BROADWAY, BETWEEN GREAT Jones and Fourth streets.—Vocal and Instrumental Concerts every evening. Admission free. Male waiters.
L. A. STEIN.

25C. SKATING. 25C.
Empire City Skating Rink,
Third avenue, Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets.
Over 10,000 Skaters on Sunday.
Grand success of the popular price of admission. (Open on Sunday.) Carnival on Wednesday. Boys' Races on Saturday. (Open on Sunday.) Splendid Music. Fun for the million. New games and races for prizes.
Skating every day until 11 P. M. for 25 cents.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE—METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

"CAUSES AND INDICATIONS OF A LONG AND OF a Short Lifetime," a new lecture by Dr. T. S. Lambert, presenting his most recent deductions, will be the next in the course of the East Side Branch Young Men's Christian Association, 675 Grand street, junction East Broadway, this (Monday) evening, 8 o'clock. Public invited.

POPULAR LECTURES,
PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE;
or the
LAWS OF LIFE, HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY,
by
A. WILLARY, M. D.,
Great Hall of Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, illustrated by means of a vast collection of Elastique Models, Manikins, Pathological Specimens, Maps, Drawings, &c., the finest of the kind in the world. These Lectures draw crowded houses in all parts of the country, as they did in England and Scotland, and are of great interest to all thoughtful and intelligent people. Seats, first Lecture, free. Front seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them. WILLIAM H. MARTIN, Agent.

REV. DR. CHAPIN
WILL LECTURE AT CHELSEA CHURCH,
WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR NINTH AV.,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, ON
"MODERN CHIVALRY." ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue (Reservoir square).
Mr. TRENOR will form new class for the higher classes.
Also new class for beginners, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday during this month.
Ladies and children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M.
Gentlemen attend by card at their convenience.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES MASONIC HALL, 114 East 13th st., and Brevoort Hall, 154 East 54th st.
PRIVATE Lessons at any hour, day or evening.
Call for circular. Residence, 237 East Tenth street.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 251 BROOME street and 103 West Twenty-third street.
A new class for Tuesday, Broome street,
SOIREE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

DUMARS' DANCING ACADEMY, 24 WEST FOURTH street.—Tuesday and Friday evenings, classes and practice with ladies; Boston and all Dances taught; six fashionable Dances perfectly in six lessons.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

HOOLE—POWEL.—On Thursday, January 26, at the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Newton, JOHN R. HOOLE, Jr., of New York, to NELLIE F., eldest daughter of Robert Hare Powel, of Philadelphia.

Died.

AHMAN.—On Friday, January 27, at Islip, L. I., JOHN NICHOLAS AHMAN, of this city, formerly a partner in the house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Funeral from Stellenwerf's Hotel, at Islip, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock. Cars leave Grand and Roosevelt street ferries at 8:30 A. M., returning at 2:45 P. M. from Islip.

ALBRO.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, January 27, JAMES ALBRO, in the 58th year of his age.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from John's Church, Elizabeth. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BLAKE.—At Mott Haven, on Sunday, January 29, MARY ELLA, eldest daughter of the late William E. Blake, in the 13th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed church, Mott Haven, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

BLUNT.—In this city, on Thursday, January 26, EDWARD R. BLUNT, aged 39 years, of Southampton, England.

BONNELL.—On Sunday, January 29, CAROLINA AMELIA, daughter of Alexander and T. Harper Bonnell, in the 7th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, 127 East Twenty-eighth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock.

BYRNE.—On Sunday, January 29, JAMES C. BYRNE, son of Captain George C. Byrne, aged 23 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHAMBERS.—On Friday, January 27, at his late residence, Bronxville, Westchester county, JAMES CHAMBERS, in the 58th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the deceased and of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock noon. Train leaves Harlem Railroad depot, Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, at half-past ten A. M., and returning, New Haven train leaves Mount Vernon at half-past two P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Bronxville station on the arrival of the train.

CLARK.—On Saturday, January 28, MARY ANN GRAY, the beloved wife of Francis Clark, a native of Ballymote, county Sligo, Ireland, in the 26th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 132 West Twenty-eighth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

COLEMAN.—On Sunday morning, at forty minutes past eight o'clock, MARGARET COLEMAN, of county Cork.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 335 East Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

COMFORT.—COVENANT LODGE, No. 35 I. O. O. F.—The members of the above lodge are requested to meet at the lodge rooms, No. 327 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 31, at one o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our beloved brother, P. G. Moses Comfort. By order
JOHN J. ALEXANDER, N. G.

LEBANON ENCAMPMENT, No. 12, I. O. OF O. F.—Officers and patriarchs will meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late P. C. P., Moses Comfort. By order C. P.,
ROYAL G. MILLARD.

DUGGAN.—On Sunday morning, January 29, Dr. B. DUGGAN, in the 65th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, as likewise of his brother-in-law, Peter J. Murtha, together with the members of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men are respectfully invited to attend.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELLIOT.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, January 29, GEORGE T. ELLIOT, M. D., in the 44th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

HOPPER.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, January 28, LOUISE BROWNING, youngest child of Inslee A. and M. Caroline Hopper, aged 1 year, 5 months and 12 days.
Funeral services at the parents' residence, 107 Halsey street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

LANDY.—On Saturday, January 28, JAMES JOSEPH, the beloved son of Martin D. Landy, in the 20th year of his age.
The remains will be taken from his father's residence, 270 Washington street, to St. James' Cathedral, Jay street, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, where there will be a solemn mass of requiem offered for the repose of his soul. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Cathedral to Flatbush Cemetery.
Dublin papers please copy.

LEE.—On Saturday, January 28, SARAH WRIGHT LEE, widow of George R. Lee, formerly of Morristown, N. J., in her 85th year.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Fraser Kingsland, foot of Forty-fifth street, South Brooklyn.

MAGIE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, January 26, OGDEN MAGIE, aged 65 years.
Funeral will take place from the Second Presbyterian church, Elizabeth, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MARTIN.—On Sunday morning, January 29, at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, CATHARINE, wife of Thomas Martin, in the 50th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 439 West Fifty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Thursday, January 26, AUGUSTUS MORGAN, in the 48th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 254 East Forty-ninth street, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

MOUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, January 29, ELIZABETH A., widow of Joseph E. Mount, in the 55th year of her age.
It is no dream, and we are desolate.
The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Traders are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 181 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MURTHA.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, January 29, SUSAN ANN, the beloved daughter of Thomas and Ann Flanagan and wife of William Murtha, aged 25 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 266 Grand street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MURPHY.—On Saturday, January 28, TIMOTHY MURPHY, son of Thomas Murphy, aged 39 years, 9 months and 11 days.
Funeral to take place from the residence of his father, 425 Cherry street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family and those of his uncle, John Murphy, are invited to attend without further notice.

McALLEER.—On Saturday, January 28, MARCELLA McALLEER, aged 69 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also of her deceased sons, Harry, Thomas and James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 170 Madison street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

McCORMICK.—On Friday, January 27, at her parents' residence, 40 Fifth avenue, ALICE, infant daughter of Cyrus H. McCormick, aged 8 months.
The funeral service, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited, will be held this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, at the residence of her parents, and without further notice.

MACDOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, January 28, ALEXANDER MACDOWELL, in the 47th year of his age.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, at his late residence, 68 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn. The members of Typographical Union No. 6 and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

NELSON.—On Sunday, January 24, after very severe illness, MARY, wife of Captain Peleg Nelson, in the 54th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 100 South Second street, Williamsburg, on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, noon.
Eastern papers please copy.

NEWTON.—In New Jersey, on Friday, January 27, CHARLES W. NEWTON, United States Commissioner, aged 50 years.
The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace church, Brooklyn Heights, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

PALMER.—On Saturday, January 28, MARY PALMER, in the 78th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Samuel Deveau, 87 East Tenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

PLUNKITT.—On Sunday, January 29, after a short and painful illness, SARAH MELINDA PLUNKITT, the only daughter of Alderman George W. and Mary E. Plunkitt, aged 4 years, 11 months and 16 days.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 211 West Forty-ninth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SAWYER.—On Saturday morning, January 28, Mrs. MARGARET M. SAWYER, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, aged 38 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 7 Macdougal street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.
Ohio and Iowa papers please copy.

SHAW.—On Saturday, January 28, PHEBE WARD, wife of Alexander L. Shaw, aged 55 years, 8 months and 25 days.
Funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 222 West Fourth street.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, January 28, JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, aged 25 years, 2 months and 20 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 348 West Seventeenth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.
Trenton papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, January 29, MARY TAYLOR, wife of James Taylor, in the 40th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 762 Eleventh avenue, on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock.

WARDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, January 28, CHARLES WARDELL, in the 83d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLETT.—On Friday, January 27, JAMES S., Jr., only child of James S. and Mary H. Willett.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 334 West Thirty-third street.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Phineas W. Hitchcock, Senator elect from Nebraska, is not a democrat, although the democrats of the Legislature voted for him. He is a young man, a native of the State of New York, graduated at Williams College in 1854; went to Omaha in 1857, where he practiced law; was a member of the first National Convention that nominated President Lincoln; was afterwards appointed United States Marshal of Nebraska Territory. He represented the Territory in Congress two terms.

An exchange refers to the calamity which the world will sustain on the 4th of next March, when the negro, Hon. Hiram Revels, will retire from the United States Senate. Considerable consolation can be derived from the fact that upon retiring from public life Mr. Revels will not be thrown upon the cold charity of the world; that out of his salary of $5,000 he has been enabled to save enough money to purchase a $20,000 plantation in his adopted State.

Jeremiah M. Wilson, republican, holds the certificate of election to Congress from the Fourth district of Indiana having been declared entitled to it by a majority of four votes. David S. Gooding, his democratic opponent, claims that he was elected by a majority of seventeen. Judge Gooding wishes to decide the matter without bringing it to a contest on the floor of Congress, and has made two propositions to Judge Wilson. The first is, that evidence be taken as to the number of legal votes cast for each contestant, and that the parties agree in uniting to abide by the decision rendered in accordance with such evidence. This being declined, Mr. Gooding pressed his second proposition, which is somewhat remarkable. He suggests that a new election be held in the Fourth Congressional district. He admits that a majority of the voters of the district are republican, but adds, "I fear not their decision." This proposition was also rejected.

Pinchback, defeated negro candidate for United States Senator for Louisiana, says that his failure to reach the high position to which he aspired shows that "the republican cry of equality before the law and exact justice to all men is a myth."

The democrats of the Second Congressional district of Connecticut have nominated John Kendrick, of Waterbury, to represent them in the Forty-second Congress. This district, under ordinary circumstances, is good for twelve or fourteen hundred democratic majority.

The New Haven *Lever*, a democratic paper, thinks Governor Hoffman is too mild in his opposition to "federal interference" in Congressional elections, as he only protests after the commission of the offence, instead of resisting at the time. It says:—"This has got to be the fashion in these cowardly times. It is rather cheap rations upon which to feed and nourish good soldiers of liberty. It is worse than water gruel for giants."

The following speech is attributed to a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania:—"I know wimmin, Mr. Speaker; I say it in no disrespect; I know um; I have had a heap to do with um. They're a useful class, and—and, yet with the best of 'em you may have trouble."

A remonstrance against female suffrage, signed by 435 female students of the Illinois Normal University, has been forwarded to Washington.

New Orleans democratic papers concede that of all the republican candidates for United States Senator, General West, the successful one, was "the least objectionable."

The negroes of Ohio at their late State Convention adopted a resolution demanding of their white radical brethren that all the schools of the State should at once be thrown open and made equally free to black and white children.

C. W. Kendall, whom the democrats of Nevada have elected to Congress in place of Mr. Fitch, is a native of Searsmont, Me., which place he left in 1859 to settle in California. He is now making his first visit since that time to his old home.

Women's rights are looking up in Pennsylvania. A few days since the Philadelphia *Press* instanced the election of a woman as director of a bank in Wilkesbarre, this State. It looks as though Pennsylvania was to lead in the granting of woman's rights. Mr. Anderson, of Alleghany, has introduced into the State Senate the following bill:—

An act to authorize the choice of female directors of common schools.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That female taxpayers of this commonwealth, over the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in any school district for more than one year, shall be eligible therein for election or appointment to the office of director of common schools.

THOMAS GARRETT, THE GREAT SLAVE LIBERATOR.

He Aided in the Escape of Two Thousand Seven Hundred Slaves.

From a short sketch of the life of Thomas Garrett, the venerable Quaker abolitionist, who recently died at Wilmington, Del., we give the following:—

He was born of Quaker parents, in Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pa., on the 21st of August, 1789, on a farm still in the possession of the family. His father, though a farmer, had been a scythe and edge tool maker, and Thomas learned of him the trade, and his knowledge of it afterwards proved of the utmost advantage to him.

Of course Thomas Garrett is best known for his labors on behalf of the abolition of slavery and as a practical and effective worker for emancipation long before the nation commenced the work of liberation and justice.

His attention was first directed to the iniquity of slavery while he was a young man of twenty-four or twenty-five. He returned one day to his father's house, after a brief absence, and found the family dismayed and indignant at the kidnapping of a colored woman in their employ.

Thomas immediately resolved to follow the kidnappers, and so started in pursuit. Some peculiarity about the track made by their wagon enabled him to trace them with ease, and he followed them by a devious course from Darby to a place near the Navy Yard, in Philadelphia, and then, by inquiries, &c., tracked them to Kensington, where he found them, and secured the woman's release.

Many and interesting stories are told of the men and women he helped away, some of them full of pathos, and some decidedly amusing. The necessity of avoiding the police was the only thing, however, which ever forced him into any secrecy in his operations, and in all other respects he was "without concealment and without compromise" in his opposition to slavery. He was a man of unusual personal bravery and of powerful physique, and did not present an encouraging object for the bullying intimidation by which the pro-slavery men of that day generally overpowered their opponents. He seems to have scarcely known what fear was.

His efforts, of course, brought him much persecution and annoyance, but never culminated in anything really serious until about the year 1846 or 1847.

He then met at New Castle a man, woman and six children from down on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The man was free, the woman had been a slave and while in slavery had had by her husband two children. She was then set free and afterwards had four children. The whole party ran away. They travelled several days and finally reached Middletown late at night, where they were taken in, fed and cared for by John Hunn, a wealthy Quaker there. They were watched, however, by some persons in that section, who followed them, arrested them and sent them to New Castle to jail. The sheriff and his daughter were anti-slavery people and wrote to Mr. Garrett to come over. He went over, had an interview, found from their statement that four of the party were undoubtedly free and returned to this city. On the following day he and United States Senator Wales went over and had the party taken before Judge Booth on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Booth decided that there was no evidence on which to hold them, and that in the absence of evidence the presumption was always in favor of freedom, and discharged them.

They finally escaped, of course the two children born in slavery among the rest.

Six weeks afterwards the slaveholders followed them, and incited, it is said, by the Cochrans and James A. Bayard, commenced a suit against Mr. Garrett, claiming all the fugitives as slaves. Mr. Garrett's friends claim that the jury was packed to secure an adverse verdict. The trial came on before Chief Justice Taney and Judge Hall, in the May term (1848) of the United States Court, sitting at New Castle, Bayard representing the prosecutors and Wales the defendant. There were four trials in all, lasting three days. We have not room here for the details of the trial, but the juries awarded even heavier damages than the plaintiffs claimed, and the judgments swept away every dollar of his property.

When the trials were concluded Mr. Garrett arose, the court being adjourned, and made a speech of an hour to the large crowd in the court room, in the course of which he declared his intention to redouble his exertions, so help him God. His bold assertion was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses, and at the conclusion of his speech one of the jurors who had convicted him strode across the benches, grasped his hand and begged forgiveness.

Mr. Garrett kept his pledge and redoubled his exertions. The trial advertised him, and such was the demand on him for shelter that he was compelled to put another story on his back buildings. His friends helped him to start again in business, and, commencing anew in his sixtieth year with nothing, he again amassed a handsome competence, generously contributing all the while to every work in behalf of the down-trodden blacks or his suffering fellow men of any color.

In time the war came, and, as he remarked, the nation went into the business by the wholesale, so he quit his retail operations, having, after he commenced to keep a record, helped off over 2,700 slaves, and no inconsiderable number before that time.

A Burlington (Vt.) woodchopper lost his life last week by running against a tree with a pipe in his mouth. The stem was driven into his throat, making a laceration which resulted fatally.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®